

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

The Bollwinkle Seed Company

LIMITED

1912



521-525 DUMAINE STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

GARDEN GUIDE

How To Order Your Garden Seed



CASH—Must accompany all orders from unknown correspondents or satisfactory references required.

NO SEED—Sent C. O. D. unless one-third of the amount of purchase is sent with order.

IN REMITTING—Send Money Orders, Draft or Check on New Orleans or New York, and stamps or currency by registered letter. Please don't send any personal checks.

IN ORDERING—Be sure that your name, address and order are plainly written, so as to avoid errors.

Should an error occur, please notify us at once, and we will take pleasure in making corrections.

DON'T FAIL—To give your postoffice address, and, if seeds are to go by express, give name of nearest express office; if by freight, your railroad station; or, by boat, your landing.

SEEDS BY MAIL—We do a large mail order business, and are prepared to fill all orders promptly and correctly, the day they are received, in nearly all cases.

PRICES.—In comparing our mailing prices, you must bear in mind that we prepay the postage on all garden seed by the ounce, pound and one-fourth pound, and on Peas, Beans and Corn by the pint or quart.

If seeds are ordered to go forward by express or freight, deduct 10c. a pound on garden seed and 15c. a quart on beans, peas and corn.

MARKET-GARDENERS, FARMERS' CLUBS AND INSTITUTES

Wanting to purchase seeds in unusually large quantities should write for special prices. Although we have made prices very low in this Catalogue, yet, when a number of pounds or bushels are wanted, we can frequently supply at a lower price than by the single pound or bushel. In writing, give us a list of quantities and varieties required, and we will return list promptly with our Lowest Cash Price for the lot.



TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

Again we have the pleasure of greeting our many customers through the medium of our annual catalog, which we have endeavored to improve over all past issues. It may be needless for us to tell our many permanent customers of the quality of our Seeds, Plants and Bulbs; but, to those who receive this catalog, and who have never used our goods, we ask a trial order.

We will catalogue only standard and such other varieties of vegetable seeds as have been thoroughly tested by us and have proven particularly adapted to the climate and conditions of the great South and Southwest; other varieties that have proven of little value in this section will not be listed.

The numerous letters we have received from customers pleased with the results of their seeds is evidence that our efforts to secure good seeds and up-to-date varieties are meeting with marked success.

That our zeal to advise the amateur grower and the new colonist what to plant, when to plant and how to plant, has been of great benefit, is proved by many who have written to us of their success with our seeds and our advice.

Nowhere in the world is there such necessity for competent, intelligent seedsmen as in the great Southern country, because of the diversity of climate, of soil, and of local conditions.

TO THE BEGINNER.—We request that beginners and new-comers consult us either by letter or in person when additional information and advice is wanted other than is contained in these pages. Always give your local conditions of soil and climate, and whether a market gardener or amateur. All inquiries will command prompt attention.

SEEDS WE OFFER.—As to the seeds we offer, we assure you that the utmost care is exercised to secure only reliable and true to name seed. We have devoted much time and attention to learning the varieties of garden and field crops suited to each locality. This information will often be found of great service to intending planters.

We do our part faithfully, and we will help you do yours, if you will let us help you select the varieties suited to your soil, climate, time and purpose. Then it is up to you to do good gardening, plant the seed properly, care for the young plants, cultivate, and keep out all weeds, and do not blame the seed if after it is properly planted, a rain comes along, soaks the ground, and the sun bakes it so the seed cannot grow, or if the plants start nicely and suddenly become dwarfed by too great heat, cold, drought, or poor soil. We will do our part to have seeds pure and reliable, but, owing to the many conditions that go to prevent success, the Bollwinkle Seed Co., Ltd., will not give any warranty, express or implied.

Thanking you for your kind patronage in the past and soliciting a continuance of your good will, we remain

Yours very respectfully,

THE BOLLWINKLE SEED CO., LTD.

January 1, 1912.

REFERENCE TABLES.

The quantity of seed sown per acre, and such other estimates as are given here are approximate figures only. They may vary in different sections and States just as soil and the climate varies, and often one farmer, to insure a full stand, sows seed more generously than his neighbors. The given weights, per bushel, are in general use:

GARDEN SEED.

	Seed for one acre.	Seed for a 100 ft. row.
Asparagus	6 lbs.	8 ozs.
Beans, dwarf (drill)	1½ bu.	3 qts.
Beans, pole	½ bu.	1 pt.
Beet, garden	6 lbs.	5 ozs.
Beet, Mangel	7 lbs.	6 ozs.
Broccoli	4 to 6 ozs.	
Brussels Sprouts	4 to 6 ozs.	
Cabbage, outdoor	10 ozs.	1 oz.
Cabbage, sown in frames	6 ozs.	...
Carrot	4 lbs.	3 ozs.
Cauliflower	½ oz.	
Celery	6 ozs.	3 ozs.
Collards (drills)	3 lbs.	½ oz.
Corn, sweet (hills)	8 qts.	1 pt.
Corn, pop (shelled)	3 qts.	1 pt.
Cucumber	3 lbs.	4 ozs.
Egg Plant	4 ozs.	½ oz.
Endive	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Kale (drills)	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Kohl Rabi	10 ozs.	1 oz.
Leek	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Lettuce	3 lbs.	2 ozs.
Melon, Musk (hills)	3 lbs.	1 oz.
Melon, Water (hills)	2½ lbs.	2 oz.
Mustard	2 lbs.	...
Okra	12 lbs.	12 ozs.
Onion Seed	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Onion Seed, for sets	50 lbs.	2 ozs.
Parsley	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Parsnip	5 lbs.	4 ozs.
Peas, garden	2 bu.	3 qts.
Pepper	...	½ oz.
Potatoes	10 bu.	½ bu.
Pumpkin (hills)	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Radish	10 lbs.	6 ozs.
Rhubarb	3½ lbs.	4 ozs.
Salsify	8 lbs.	4 ozs.
Spinach	10 lbs.	6 ozs.
Squash	4 to 6 lbs.	3 ozs.
Tobacco	2 ozs.	...
Tomato (in frame)	3 ozs.	...
Turnip (drill)	2 lbs.	...
Turnip (broadcast)	3 lbs.	...

MILLETS.

	Weight per Bu.
Japan	25
Cat-Tail (Pearl)	50
German or Golden	50
Hungarian	48

GRASSES.

	Weight per Bu.	Quantity to sow to one acre. Pound.
Bermuda	40	2 to 3
Bromus Inermis	14	30
English Perennial Rye	20	30 to 40
English Blue	14	20 to 30
Italian Rye	20	30 to 40
Johnson	25	25 to 30
Kentucky Blue (Pasture)	14	20 to 25
Kentucky Blue (Lawns)	14	40 to 50
Orchard	14	12 to 15
Red Top—solid seed	...	6 to 10
Rescue	14	20 to 30
Timothy	45	10 to 12

ROOTS, SETS AND PLANTS.

	Approximate quantity to plant one acre.
Asparagus Roots, or Plants	8,000
Cabbage, Early, Plants	14,000
Cabbage, Late, Plants	8,000
Cauliflower Plants	8,000
Celery Plants	15,000
Horse Radish Roots	12,000
Onion Sets (measured)	6 to 10 bu.
Onion Sets, Tops	4 to 6 bu.
Potatoes, Irish	10 to 12 bu.
Potatoes, Sweet, Plants	12,000

MISCELLANEOUS

	Quantity to sow Pounds.	Quantity to one acre.
Barley	48	1¼ to 1½ bu.
Beans, Navy	60	1½ to 2 bu.
Beans, Soja	60	20 to 30 lbs.
Broom Corn Seed	48	2 to 4 qts.
Buckwheat	52	1 to 1¼ bu.
Cane Seed, for sugar	50	4 to 8 lbs.
Cane Seed, for fodder	50	30 to 50 lbs.
Castor Beans	46	4 to 5 lbs.
Chufas	40	¼ bu.
Corn, Field	56	4 to 5 qts.
Corn Fodder, drilled	56	1 bu.
Cow Peas	60	1½ bu.
Kaffir Corn, in drills	50	3 to 5 lbs.
Kaffir Corn, broadcast	50	½ to 1 bu.
Oats	32	1½ to 2 bu.
Peas, Field	60	1½ to 2 bu.
Peanuts	22	.2 bu. in pods.
Pumpkins, common field	30	2 to 3 qts.
Rape, Dwarf Essex	50	5 to 8 lbs.
Rye	56	1 to 1½ bu.
Speltz	40	1½ bu.
Sunflower	22	2 to 3 lbs.
Wheat, spring or winter	60	1¼ to 1½ bu.
Egyptian Wheat	...	1½ bu.
Vetches, spring or winter	50	1 to 1½ bu.
Velvet Beans	60	½ bu.

REFERENCE TABLES—Continued.

CLOVERS.

	Weight per Bu.	Quantity to sow to one acre. Pound.
Alfalfa or Lucerne	60	20 to 30
Alsike or Swedish	60	8 to 10
Bokhara	60	8 to 10
Burr (hulled)	60	12 to 16
Burr (hulled)	15	12 to 16
Crimson or Scarlet	60	8 to 10
Espersette	32	20 to 30
Red	60	6 to 8
White	60	5 to 6

NUMBER OF PLANTS ON TREES TO
ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES.

Distance Apart.	Number Plants.	Distance Apart.	Number Plants.
12x 1-inch...	522,720	36x36-inch...	4,480
12x 3-inch...	174,240	42x12-inch...	12,446
12x12-inch...	43,560	42x24-inch...	6,223
16x 1-inch...	392,040	42x36-inch...	4,148
18x 1-inch...	348,480	48x12-inch...	10,890
18x 3-inch...	116,160	48x18-inch...	7,790
18x12-inch...	29,040	48x24-inch...	5,445
18x18-inch...	19,360	48x30-inch...	4,356
20x 1-inch...	313,635	48x36-inch...	3,630
20x20-inch...	15,681	48x48-inch...	2,723
24x 1-inch...	261,360	60x36-inch...	2,901
24x18-inch...	15,520	60x48-inch...	2,178
24x24-inch...	10,890	60x60-inch...	1,743
12x 1-inch...	522,720	36x36-inch...	4,480
30x 1-inch...	209,088	8x 1-foot...	5,445
30x 6-inch...	34,848	8x 3-foot...	1,815
30x12-inch...	17,424	8x 8-foot...	680
30x16-inch...	13,068	10x 1-foot...	4,356
30x20-inch...	10,454	10x 6-foot...	726
30x24-inch...	8,712	10x10-foot...	435
30x30-inch...	6,970	12x 1-foot...	3,630
36x 3-inch...	58,080	12x 5-foot...	736
36x12-inch...	14,520	12x12-foot...	302
36x18-inch...	9,680	16x 1-foot...	2,722
36x24-inch...	7,260	16x16-foot...	170

AVERAGE TIME REQUIRED FOR GAR-
DEN SEEDS TO GERMINATE.

	Days.
Bean	5 to 10
Beet	7 to 10
Cabbage	5 to 10
Carrot	12 to 18
Cauliflower	5 to 10
Celery	10 to 20
Corn	5 to 8
Cucumber	6 to 10
Endive	5 to 10
Lettuce	6 to 8
Onion	7 to 10
Pea	6 to 10
Parsnip	10 to 20
Pepper	9 to 14
Radish	3 to 6
Salsify	7 to 12
Tomato	6 to 12
Turnip	4 to 8

TIME REQUIRED FOR MATURITY OF
DIFFERENT GARDEN CROPS RECK-
ONED FROM THE DAY OF SOW-
ING SEED.

	Days.
Beans, String	45 to 65
Beans, Shell	65 to 70
Beets, Turnip	65
Beets, Long Blood	150
Cabbage, Early	90 to 110
Cabbage, Late	135 to 150
Cauliflower	110
Corn	75
Egg Plant	150 to 160
Lettuce	65
Melon, Water	120 to 140
Melon, Musk	120 to 140
Onion	135 to 150
Pepper	140 to 140
Radish	30 to 45
Squash, Summer	60 to 65
Squash, Winter	125
Tomato	150
Turnip	60 to 70

TERMS:

All sales subject to loss or damage by fire, shortage or failure of our crops, and contingencies beyond our control. We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Plants or Bulbs; we send out, and we will not be, in any way, responsible for the Crops grown therefrom. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and the money that has been paid for the same will be refunded.

All offers and quotations are made for immediate acceptance; prices subject to change without notice and being unsold on receipt of order.

How, and When to Spray.

PLANT	1st Application	2nd	3rd	4th
BEAN—Anthracnose.	When blossoms appear, spray with Bordeaux	10 days later repeat	10 to 14 days later, weak copper sulphate solution	Repeat last if necessary
CABBAGE—Worms aphis	When worms first appear, kerosene emulsion or Paris green	If worms or aphides are present, repeat if plants are not heading, using emulsion for aphis	If aphides persist or worms reappear use kerosene emulsion, if plants are not heading	After heads form, use a saltpetre for worms, a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, emulsion for aphides
GRAPE—Flea-beetle Fungous diseases	Before buds burst, copper sulphate solution and Paris green	When first leaves are half grown, Bordeaux and Paris green	As soon as fruit has set, repeat* of 10 to 14 days	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux mixture if disease is present
NURSERY STOCK Fungous diseases.	When buds burst, Bordeaux	Repeat at intervals		
PEAR—Leaf blight, scab, psylla and codding moth.	Before buds start, copper sulphate solution	Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris green	10 to 12 days later, repeat	10 to 16 days later, Bordeaux
PLUM—Black knot, rot and all fungous diseases, curculio.	As buds start, copper sulphate solution. Cut out knot and burn	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green*	10 to 12 days later repeat	10 to 20 days later Bordeaux
POTATO—Beetle, scab, blight.	For scab, soak seed in corrosive sublimate solution, 2 oz in 16 gal. of water, 90 minutes	When beetles or their larvae appear, Paris green, 1 pound to 200 gals of water	Repeat whenever necessary	When blight of the leaves is accompanied by rot of the tuber, Bordeaux
QUINCE—Leaf and fruit spot, rot.	Before buds start, copper sulphate solution	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green*	10 to 12 days later, repeat	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux
RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY Anthracnose, rust	Cut out badly diseased canes. Spray with copper sulphate before growth starts	When new canes are one foot high, spray with Bordeaux mixture	10 to 14 days later, weak copper sulphate solution	When crop is gathered remove old canes, thin new ones and spray with Bordeaux mixture
ROSE—Mildew, black spot, red spider, aphis.	Mildew. Keep heating pipes painted with equal parts lime and sulphur, mixed with water to a paste.	Black spot. Spray plants once a week with weak copper sulphate	Red spider; Kerosene emulsion to under side of foliage	Aphis, Kerosene emulsion
STRAWBERRY—Rust.	Just before blossom opens, Bordeaux and Paris green	When fruit has set, Bordeaux* or weak copper sulphate solution	As soon as berries are harvested, Bordeaux, if to kept longer	
TOMATO—Rot and blight, worms	When first fruits have set, Bordeaux	If disease appears, repeat* or use weak copper sulphate solution	If necessary, spray with weak copper sulphate solution	

EXPLANATION—Whenever an asterisk (*) is used it cautions against spraying with poison while the plants are in blossom; a dagger (†) indicates that there is danger of making an application within three weeks of the time the fruit is to be used as food; while the number of applications recommended will be found in seasons when the fungi are less troublesome a smaller number may often suffice. **ALWAYS STRAIN INGREDIENTS USED INTO THE SPRAYER TO AVOID CLOGGING THE SPRAYER.**

FUNGICIDES.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate..... 1 lb.
Water 25 gals.
For use only before the buds open. It is ready for use as soon as dissolved in water.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate..... 4 lbs.
Quick lime 4 lbs.
Paris Green, for leaf-eating insects..... 4 oz.
Water, 1 barrel..... 40-50 gals.
To prevent potato rot, 6 lbs. copper sulphate is used instead of four.

AMMONICAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper carbonate 5 oz.
Ammonia 2 qts.

Water, 1 barrel..... 40-50 gal.

For use late in the season when Bordeaux mixture may stain the fruit. It is also best adapted for green-house spraying.

INSECTICIDES.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Kerosene, coal oil..... 2 gals.
Rain water 1 gal.
Soap ½ lb.

To be diluted before use with 9 parts of water. For sucking insects.

PARIS GREEN AND WATER.

Paris Green 1 lb.
Lime, fresh 1 lb.
Water 200 gals.
For insects which eat foliage.

THE HOT BED.

Owing to the mild winters in the South, hot beds are not used as much as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Eggplants, Tomatoes and Peppers. There is little forcing of vegetables here, excepting Cucumbers and Lettuce; and, if we do not have hard frosts, the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. To make a hot bed is a very simple thing. Any one who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame; the sashes may be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame five to six feet wide and ten feet six inches long a very good size. It should be at least six inches higher at the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ feet. The manure should not be over a month old; it should be thrown together in a heap, and when commencing to heat, be worked over with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In this State the ground is generally low, and, to retain the heat of manure for a long time, it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet longer and two feet wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm. When thrown up about eighteen inches trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put on another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again. Place thereon the frame and sash, and fill in six inches of good earth. After about five days stir the ground to kill the weeds which have come up, then sow the seeds.

SOIL.

Almost any soil will grow good truck if properly drained and fertilized, but a loamy top soil, with a good clay sub-soil is considered the best for all purposes. There are certain crops that do best on heavy soil, while others thrive best on a lighter soil. Cabbage, for instance, requires a heavy, damp loam to obtain best results, while snap beans, melons and cucumbers, do best on a lighter, dryer soil. Again, the season has much to do with the getting best results from any crop, as during a drouth the low, damp soil would make the best growth, while the upland would suffer; while this order would be reversed during a prolonged wet season. This, of course, any practical farmer understands. The growing of a truck crop and its cultivation differ very little from the growing and cultivation of the staple crops, the main features are WHEN to plant and WHAT to plant. Care should be taken, however, in all cases, not to plow or work the land too wet. Wet ground excludes the air and prevents the action of the atmosphere on the soil which is necessary to make plant food available, but must be allowed to dry out from natural cause, and not by cultivation.

CLEARING THE LAND.

By all means clear your land of stumps and trees; they are expensive tenants and pay no rent. Labor for farm purposes is getting less and less to be relied upon, and even if plentiful, is expensive as compared with the use of improved tools. One man and a pair of good horses will do more effective work in one day than several men with hoes will do in a week. Vegetation grows very rapidly in our climate and must have attention or the crop will be over-run with grass and weeds. Again, stumps and trees prevent drainage by damming up the water between the rows, and this is one thing to be avoided in order to be successful in growing truck crops. Small seeds will not germinate when the soil is soggy, hence the importance of thorough drainage. Nature has so blessed us with a climate as to enable

us to grow more than one crop a year from the soil, so the average farmer will not be required to cultivate so large an area, and what land he cultivates he can well afford to have it clear of all obstructions. A farm of 20 acres in this section can be made to produce, with proper care and attention, as much as 100 acres in a less favored locality; in fact, our most successful truckers have never cultivated more than 20 to 30 acres. Before one crop is harvested, another is planted, and by observing details as to cultivation, one crop will in no wise interfere with the other.

RAISING VEGETABLES FOR SHIPPING.

Truck growing can not be made to pay without frequent and easy means of shipment to good markets.

Therefore, the land selected for growing truck (which insludes all perishable vegetables) must be fertile, well drained and convenient to railroad or steamboats.

The only exception is where lands are so located that crops can be grown when the climate prevents their maturity elsewhere, except under glass.

The truck farmer must carefully plan his crops to mature at a time when the demand is good and the supply scanty.

The most money is to be made out of crops which can be shipped to Northern markets where and when they are scarce and in demand.

“Hitting the market” is simply a phrase attributing to luck that which is nearly always the result of a carefully planned campaign for the farm work. Crops of vegetables cannot be grown in most localities without competition, but if the work is well planned, and economically executed, there will be a margin of profit to the grower.

Large profits must not be expected from a small patch. In this day of large enterprises, profits increase more than proportionately to the size of the crops. More than ten times as much money is made on a ten-acre lot of a well-planned crop than on one acre equally well tilled. The economy of cultivation and planting; the saving in freight; the necessity of selecting the best markets; the preparation for proper packages and shipments, all tend to increase the profits and to secure a more active demand among the buyers, and higher selling price for the crops produced.

HOW TO PACK VEGETABLES FOR SHIPMENT TO NORTHERN MARKETS.

ASPARAGUS—Boxes holding one dozen bunches, by express, in car-loads, bushel boxes may be used.

BEETS—Beets are tied in bunches about 4 beets to the bunch and may be shipped in hampers or bushel boxes without ice. If packed in barrels they should be well iced. Beet shipping in car lots, must be shipped in refrigerator cars, well iced, as they are very apt to heat.

CABBAGE—By express, or carloads, standard open crates.

CAULIFLOWER—Cauliflower should be shipped in bushel boxes without ice, or barrels well iced, by express.

CELERY—By express, bushel boxes holding 3 dozen bunches each, each bunch containing 12 plants of celery.

CUCUMBERS—In the first part of the season cucumbers may be shipped by express in bushel boxes, hampers or barrels. No icing is required by express shipments. In car lots cucumbers may be shipped in barrels or bushel boxes in a well-iced, refrigerator car.

CORN—Sweet corn is very apt to heat in transit and must be shipped in small packages like hampers or bushel boxes. If shipped in barrels green corn must be well iced.

EGG PLANT—By express, bushel crates or hampers, by carloads.

LETTUCE—Shippers at this point have all their lettuce packed in barrels, well iced. Lettuce in barrels may be shipped by express. In car lots lettuce can only be shipped in well-iced, refrigerator cars.

MELONS, CANTALOUPES—By express, standard crates holding 45 melons. Carloads, the same.

MELONS, WATER MELONS—Water melons can only be shipped in carload lots with any degree of success and profit. Water melons should be loaded in ventilated cars. Clean stock cars are as good as any. Never load in a dirty car. Have about 10 inches of hay or straw on bottom of car. Place every melon carefully and snugly in its place, commencing at the ends of the cars and finishing at the doors. Allow no one to walk over the melons. Load the car about one-half full or less in height. When loading carefully examine every melon for soft places. Throw out every one that shows any defect. It is better to throw the melon away at loading than to throw it away at the receiving point after paying freight charges on the melon.

MUSTARD—Mustard, by express, should be shipped in barrels, well iced.

OKRA—Okra is best shipped by express in 1-3 bushel boxes or $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel baskets.

ONIONS—Onions should only be shipped in crates or barrels. It is a risky business to ship onions in sacks. Use regular bushel or standard crates.

PARSLEY—Ship parsley only in hampers, bushel boxes or barrels. When shipped in barrels it must be well iced with cracked ice throughout the barrel in layers.

PEAS—English peas should be shipped in 1-3 bushel boxes or hampers. Peas are very heatable and should not be shipped in very large packages.

PEPPERS—Green peppers should be shipped in 1-3 bushel boxes, by express.

POTATOES—In the first part of the season Irish potatoes may be shipped in bushel boxes by express with profit. Later in the season in car lots, ventilated barrels also may be used.

POTATOES—Sweet potatoes should always be shipped in barrels or sacks, by express or car lots.

RADISHES—Radishes are a difficult crop to ship, as the tops are very apt to heat and spoil the sale of the radishes. Radishes may be shipped in bushel boxes, by express. When shipped in hampers or barrels they must be well iced with cracked ice put in layers in the barrels.

SPINACH—Spinach can be shipped in bushel boxes and barrels by express. If shipped in barrels have barrels well iced with cracked ice.

STRING BEANS—By express, use 1-3 bushel boxes and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel baskets. Carloads, 1-3 bushel boxes, bushel crates or hampers may be used.

TOMATOES—The standard crates for tomatoes in car lots or express shipments, or either, the 6-basket or 4-basket crate.

TURNIPS—Turnips with the tops should only be shipped in barrels by

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING VEGETABLE SEEDS.

JANUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leek, White Flat Dutch Turnip, Purple Top Turnip, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi, Cabbage, Parsley, Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Celery, Sorrel, Peas, Irish Potatoes and all kinds of herb seeds; sow Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Pepper and Tomatoes in hot beds for transplanting.

FEBRUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leeks, Radishes, Turnips, Swiss Chard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage, Parsley, Cress, Celery, Peas, Potatoes, Herb Seeds; plant Asparagus Roots, Beans, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Corn. End of this month Sweet Potatoes can be planted for slips.

MARCH.

Sow Beets, Radishes, Lettuce, Spinach, Carrots, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Leeks, Celery, Parsley, Cress, Chervil, Lettuce Plant, Bush and Pole Beans, Endive, Squash, Cucumbers, Melons, Okra, Tomatoes; Egg Plants and Peppers can be sown in the open ground; plant Corn, Irish and Sweet Potatoes.

APRIL.

Sow Bush and Pole Beans, Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Okra, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Cress, Parsley, Pumpkins, Celery, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Pepper, Kohlrabi, Cauliflower; sow German Millet for Hay.

MAY.

Sow Corn, Melons, Squash, Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Tomatoes, Peppers, Okra, Bush and Pole Beans, Pumpkins, Radishes, Endive, Lettuce; Celery for bleaching can be sown now but requires plenty of water if the weather is dry. Plant Cow Peas and set out Sweet Potato Slips.

JUNE.

Sow Water and Musk Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, Okra, Pumpkins, Bush and Pole Beans, Yellow and White Radishes, Lettuce, Celery, Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Egg Plants

and Sweet Pepper for a fall crop. Large Adams Corn, if planted now, will make a successful late crop for market.

JULY.

Plant Pole and Bush Beans, sow Tomatoes, Corn, Cucumbers, Algiers Cauliflower, Endive, Lettuce, Radishes, Turnips, Ruta Baga, Cabbage of all kinds, Kohlrabi, Parsley, Mustard, Beets and Celery.

AUGUST.

Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Kale, Algiers Cauliflower, Parsley, Lettuce, Chervil, Radishes, Mustard, Cress, Beets, Carrots, Celery, set out Shallots and Onion Sets; also Seed Potatoes.

SEPTEMBER.

Plant extra Early Peas, sow Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsley, Mustard, Celery, Corn Salad, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Endive, Turnips, Chervil, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Spinach, Parsley; sow Creole and Bermuda Onion Seeds, set out Shallots and sow Turnip, Rooted Celery and Salsify.

OCTOBER.

Sow Onion Seeds of all kinds, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Kale, Leeks, Spinach, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Corn, Salad, Kohlrabi, Chervil, Radishes, Lettuce, Endive, Parsnip, Salsify, Peas. Set out Shallots and Artichokes and Strawberry plants.

NOVEMBER.

Sow Spinach, Corn Salad, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Chervil, Carrots, Salsify, Parsnip, Celery, Cress, Endive, Cabbage, Peas, Beans, Leeks, Turnips; set out Shallots and Artichokes and Strawberry plants.

DECEMBER.

Plant Peas for a general crop; sow Spinach, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Beets, Turnips, Mustard, Leeks. Sow Cauliflower in a frame for a late spring crop. Sow Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Sweet Pepper in hot bed for early plants.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FIELD SEED.

JANUARY.

Plant Potatoes. The Early Rose and Bliss Triumph. Peerless and other second early varieties may be planted after the first. Texas Red Rust Proof Oats may be sown. Field Corn, Rape and Winter Vetch, Stock Turnips and Stock Beets.

FEBRUARY.

February is the best month to plant a general crop of Potatoes, as on an average they will succeed better if planted during this month than any other. Plant also Field Corn, Alfalfa, Rape, Vetch, Grass and Clover Seed.

MARCH.

Sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, white and yellow, and Milo Maize for stock food. Field Corn, Alfalfa, Irish and Sweet Potatoes, also Early Garden Corn, Artichokes for hogs.

APRIL.

Work enumerated above for March may apply to April; also Cow Peas, Millet and Cotton and Peanuts.

MAY.

Plant Sugar Beets and Mangels for winter stock feeding, all kinds of Sorghum, Millet, Fodder plants, Cow Peas, Soja Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts and Cotton, Milo Maize, June Corn.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FIELD SEEDS—Continued.

JUNE.

Work enumerated above for May applies to June.

JULY.

Cow Peas, Mexican June Corn, Sorghum, Millet, Kaffir Corn, etc.

AUGUST.

Cow Peas, Dwarf Essex, Rape, Vetch, Irish Potatoes and Rust Proof Oats.

SEPTEMBER.

Alfalfa, Barley, Rye, Winter Turf Oats, Wheat, Rescue Grass, Bermuda Grass, Dwarf

Essex Rape, Vetch, Burr Clover, Irish Potatoes, Rust Proof Oats.

OCTOBER.

Work enumerated for September applies to October.

NOVEMBER.

Alfalfa, Rye, Barley, Dwarf Essex Rape, Hairy Vetch, Rust Proof Seed Oats and Wheat.

DECEMBER.

Alfalfa, Vetch, Dwarf Essex Rape, etc.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FLOWER SEED.

JANUARY.

Continue to sow flower seeds during this month for spring and early summer blooming. The best varieties for now are Verbena, Phlox, Petunia, Summer Chrysanthemum, Lychnus, Flax, Scarlet Sage, Hollyhock, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Aster, Columbine, Daisy, Wall Flower, Bell Flower, Sweet Sultan, Correopsis, Sweet William, Japan and Carnation Pinks, Larkspur, California Poppy, Heliotropium, White and Red Everlasting Flowers, Candy tuft, Lobelia, Monkey Flower, Love in a Mist, Evening Primrose, Sweet Mignonette, Dwarf Mourning Bride and Pansies, also Japan and Tiger Lilies and Narcissus bulbs for late flowering. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Cockscomb, Rose Montana, Nasturtium and Evening Glory, and in the greenhouse in pots Begonia, Rex, Begonia Tuberose and Cyclamen. Plant Gladiolus and Freesia bulbs out of doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Rose bushes and flowering ornamental shrubs.

FEBRUARY.

Sow flower seed for late spring and early summer, such as Zinnia, Balsams in frame, Torenia, different varieties of Amaranthus, Gomphrenas, etc. Set out Rose bushes and ornamental shrubs, plant Gladiolus and Tuberoses, bulbs, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragon, Pansy, Aster, Chinese and Japan Pinks, Daisies for late blooming, Lobelia, Reseda, Bottle Pink and Sweet Sultan. Phlox and Verbena may still be sown. Sow Browallia, Cosmos, Correopsis, Sunflower, Sensitive Plant, Cobea Scandens, Rose Montana, Aristolochia Elegans, Tagetes, Salvia and Vinca. Lay in Dahlia bulbs in a hot bed for propagating.

MARCH.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Portulacca, Browallia and Sunflower. Plant Gladiolus, Tuberoses and Dahlia bulbs. Set out Chrysanthemums for fall blooming.

APRIL.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Portulacca, Gomphrena, Torenia and Amaranthus, Browallia, Celosia, Vinca Rosea. Plant Coleus and other foliage plants, Dahlias and Chrysanthemums, Sunflower, Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs.

MAY.

Follow instructions for last month.

JUNE.

Follow instructions given for April.

JULY.

In the field, orchard and flower garden, nothing can be done this month.

AUGUST.

Sow Pansy, Balsam, Zinnia, Cockscomb, Gomphrena, etc., to bloom for November 1.

SEPTEMBER.

During this month flower seeds, such as Sweet Peas, Pansy, Daisy, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Phlox, Chinese, Japan, Marguerite and Carnation Pinks, Aster, etc., can be sown. Plant Hyacinth bulbs for early blooming at the end of the month.

OCTOBER.

Continue to sow flower seeds of all spring blooming varieties. Plant Sweet Peas, Hyacinth, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Anemones, Tulip and Lily bulbs, Pansies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Petunias, Phlox, Verbenas, Columbine, Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks, Snapdragon, Sweet William, Stocks and Poppy. Plant Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

NOVEMBER.

Sow flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant when large enough into open ground, such as Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Lobelia, Nierembergia, Poppy and Sweet Peas. Set out Rose bushes and other hardy plants. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones and Ranunculus in open ground or flower pots for forcing.

DECEMBER.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Ranunculus, Anemones, Japan Lilies. Sow all varieties of winter and spring blooming flower seeds in cold frames to be set out in January and February, as, for instance, Lobelia, Aster, Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Nierembergia, Poppy, Hollyhock, Snapdragon, Flos Adonis, Calceolaria, Heliotrope, Primula and Reseda. Set out Roses and other hardy plants.



Largest and Best Ever Offered

Vegetables and Flowers

We offer these ready-made gardens at very close figures. We can only afford to do this by putting them up in large quantities for shipment. Therefore, we can make no changes, substitutions, or alterations. All our seeds are choice and fresh. Packets well filled, same as regular stock. The collections are just what you need for a garden. Saves a busy person time in making a selection. **SAVE MONEY AND TIME BY GETTING THE BEST.**

Big 50 Cent Collection of Vegetable Seeds.

15 PACKETS FOR 50 CENTS.

1 Packet Cashaw Pumpkin.	1 Packet Kleckley Sweet Watermelon.
1 Packet Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.	1 Packet Red Bermuda Onion.
1 Packet Early Eclipse Beet.	1 Packet Large Curled Mustard.
1 Packet Imp. Long Green Cucumber.	1 Packet French Market Okra.
1 Packet True Georgia Collard.	1 Packet Extra Early Long Scarlet Radish.
1 Packet Big Boston Lettuce.	1 Packet Early White Bush Squash.
1 Packet New Orleans Market Cantaloupe.	1 Packet New Stone Tomato.
	1 Packet Purple Top Globe Turnip.

FOR 50 CENTS WE WILL SEND THE ABOVE 15 PACKETS OF SEED
BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

Big 50 Cent Collection of Flower Seeds.

FOR 50 CENTS WE WILL MAIL ONE FULL-SIZED PACKET EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. ALYSSUM, SWEET, beautiful white flower of delicious fragrance.	8. PETUNIA, GOOD MIXED, fine for bedding.
2. BALSAM, DOUBLE, MIXED, favorite garden flower.	9. POPPY, DOUBLE, well adapted for shrubbery.
3. COCKSCOMB, DWARF, MIXED, beautiful free blooming annual.	10. SWEET WILLIAM, SINGLE MIXED, great variety of colors.
4. ADONIS AESTIVALIS, early blooming, crimson.	11. CHRYSANTHEMUM, ANNUAL SORTS, mixed.
5. MARIGOLD, FRENCH DOUBLE DWARF MIXED, various markings.	12. VERBENA, FINE MIXED, beautiful, dazzling self-colors.
6. NASTURTIUMS, DWARF, MIXED, fine for table decorations.	13. ZINNIA, TALL, DOUBLE, MIXED, showy and free flowering.
7. PHLOX, DRUMONDII, MIXED, splendid mass of colors.	14. AGERATUM MEXICANUM, for bedding and edging; blue.
	15. SWEET PEAS, ECKFORD'S HYBRIDS, MIXED, very popular for bunching.

THE ABOVE 15 PACKETS FOR ONLY 50 CENTS.

At regular Catalogue prices, these 15 packets would cost 75c.

For 25 Cents we will mail Numbers 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 13.

At these greatly reduced prices we cannot allow any alterations in any of the above collections.

THE BOLLWINKLE SEED CO., LTD., gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality or productiveness of seed, bulbs, roots or trees sold by them, or any other matter pertaining to same, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds, bulbs, roots or trees on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and the purchase price of same will be refunded.

The Bollwinkle Seed Company's Vegetable Specialties.

HOODOO MUSKMELON.

HOODOO—A new orange-fleshed variety, ideal as a shipping melon, and of the very finest quality. Vine vigorous, remarkably blight resisting and very productive. Fruits small and of uniform size. Netting exceptionally fine and dense, extending practically over the entire surface. Rind thin, yet very firm, so that the melons arrive in perfect condition in distant markets. Flesh very thick, firm, highly colored, of fine texture and delicious flavor. Oz., 20c.; 2 oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; 1 lb., \$1.50.

NEW HODSON WAX BUSH BEANS.

This variety is a remarkably rank grower, sturdy and productive, and thus far has been entirely free from rust and blight. The plants are well loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, which somewhat resemble the pods of the Davis Wax, but are plumper, straighter and longer, while the color is clean, bright yellow, making them very attractive. The Hodson Wax pods are brittle and tender, of fine texture and pleasant flavor. They are free from fibre, and, if picked when they should be, are stringless. The variety will be a boon to the market gardener and trucker on account of its vigor and productiveness, and its freedom from blight and rust, while the fine table quality of the long, handsome pods will render it of special value to the private gardener. Prices, by mail, postpaid: Packet, 10c.; pt., 25c.; quart, 40c. Prices, not prepaid: Peck, \$2.00.

CALIFORNIA RUST-PROOF WAX BEAN.

This is a market-gardener's favorite, especially adapted to long-distance shipments. It is one of the earliest of the wax varieties. Vines strong, robust and growing very upright, holding the pods well up off the ground. Pods long and almost straight, rather flat and of a beautiful golden yellow color and of fairly good quality. It is growing in favor with the truckers for shipment to the North during the spring months. We recommend it only as a market-gardener's variety on account of its earliness, color and shipping qualities. Packet, 10c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c., postpaid; by freight or express, pkt., 15c.; qt., 30c.; peck, \$2.00.

NEW GLOBE TOMATO.

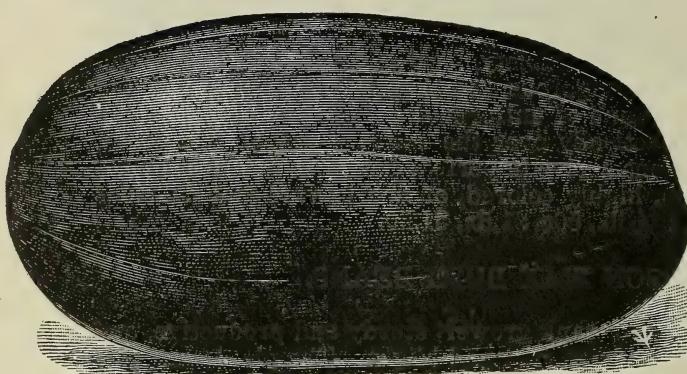
A fine variety for greenhouse or for early outdoor growing. Its peach or globe shape permits a greater number of slices to be taken from each fruit than any other variety. Flesh firm, with few seeds. Color, a glossy rose, tinged with purple. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 90c.; 1 lb., \$3.10.

JUNE PINK TOMATO.

A smooth, purple-fruited Tomato that will mature extremely early has long been sought in many markets. After careful trials we are convinced that June Pink meets these requirements. Briefly described, it is a purple-fruited Earliana, and possesses the large size, earliness and good quality which has made that scarlet-fruited variety so popular and profitable. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 75c.; 2 ozs., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

The Bollwinkle Seed Company's Vegetable Specialties.

WATSON WATER MELON.



This melon was introduced in Georgia three years ago, and to-day is considered one of the best melons that have been grown in that section. It is of the long green variety, with small white veins running over the rind. The rind is thick, consequently it is a good shipper for long distances. The meat is very red and of excellent quality. Our seed of this

melon has been grown on a farm of 700 acres. No other variety of melon is grown on this farm, consequently the seed has no chance to get mixed with other varieties. We had one of these melons sent us from Georgia this summer and found it one of the finest melons we have ever seen, and we recommend it to our customers who want a first-class melon, especially for shipping purposes. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.10, post-paid.

NEW GIANT GREEN POD STRINGLESS VALENTINE BEAN.

This new variety should not be confused with Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod, from which it is entirely distinct, resembling more closely the Valentine, the pods averaging one-third larger than those of the latter variety. As early as Six Weeks, a little smaller than Stringless Green Pods, which it otherwise resembles, with the advantage of being a better cropper. The plants are of strong growth, very productive, pods five inches long, light green, slightly curved, very meaty, being broadly rounded, saddle-backed and absolutely stringless. Pkt., 25c; qt., 40c; peck, \$2.00.

CRIMSON GLOBE BEET.

The New Crimson Globe Beet has now been grown extensively in many sections of the country, and the multitude of good reports received from our customers indicate that it gives most thorough satisfaction.

Color is deep blood-red; fine grained, and of unsurpassed quality. The foliage is small—leaves all grow from a very small crown at the top of the bulb. The beets are entirely free from fibrous rootlets, having only a slender tap-root. No up-to-date grower can afford to miss this most excellent new sort. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

LIVINGSTON'S CORELESS TOMATO.

A splendid, globe-shaped, bright red sort, which promises to supersede many of the old, flat kinds. It is immensely productive, clusters of four to seven fruits being produced 6 to 8 inches apart along the stem when plants are trained to stakes. All fruits are of good size, some of them weighing twelve to fifteen ounces. The meat is quite firm and solid, leaving only small cavities for seeds. This makes it excellent for slicing purposes. It is entirely free from hard green core. Livingston's Coreless

The Bollwinkle Seed Company's Vegetable Specialties.

is an excellent shipping variety. The strong outside walls and the firm meat render it one of the best for hauling and shipping long distances. As it retains its bright, rich red color even after cooking and canning, it will, we are sure, replace many of the old standbys which do not give as satisfactory results as the Coreless. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75.

BIG BOSTON LETTUCE.

Probably Better Known and More Largely Planted Than Any Other Variety. The Market Gardener's Favorite.

Heads of good size, just right for the market gardener. Very solid with broad leaves; the best for outdoor or for forcing. Color light green, very attractive. We have made a specialty of this variety and have a stock of this most desirable and popular Lettuce that cannot be surpassed. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

NEW BEAN—BLACK VALENTINE.

This new Bean combines many of the attractive qualities of different varieties of dwarf green-podded Beans grown with great profit in the South. The plant is extremely hardy and early, growing a vigorous, compact, sturdy bush from 12 to 14 inches high. The pods are borne profusely and are very large and extremely handsome in appearance. The beautiful green pods average in length six and one-half inches. These pods are slender and almost perfectly round, slightly curved. The color is a rich dark green, and the pod, while of excellent table qualities, is sufficiently fine grained and firm as to make it a splendid and profitable sort to ship to distant markets. It is becoming very popular in the South, being grown more and more every year. Everywhere this Bean has been tried, growers say it is the best green pod Bean they ever plantd. It is ready to gather in fifty days after planting. Pkt., 25c; qt., 50c; peck, \$2.00.

TENERIFFE GROWN BERMUDA ONION.

Crystal white wax. Largely grown by truckers and shippers in Southwest Texas. The bulbs are large, flat and of true Bermuda type. They mature extremely early. The color is a beautiful waxy white. Unexcelled as a market variety or table sort. Thousands of bushels are shipped from Texas to Northern markets every spring, and command highest prices. Plant in South Texas in September and October, in North Texas in February and March. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.60.

EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER.

This Cucumber is rightly named. Of but recent introduction, it is creating a furore among the large truck growers of the South. It is the earliest and best dark green white spine Cucumber. Fabulous returns per acre are reported from the marketing of this cucumber, which is as pretty as a picture. One customer picked 1,200 crates from an acre and a quarter. They are so far ahead of other varieties that they usually bring double the price, both on account of earliness and beauty. An abundant producer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

The Bollwinkle Seed Company's Vegetable Specialties.

NEW KLONDIKE CUCUMBER.

An attractive dark-green Cucumber, averaging six to seven inches long and two inches thick; of unsurpassed quality. Its points of superiority are, extreme earliness, a prolific bearer, very hardy, producing fair crops under such favorable conditions as cause many other

sorts to fail; holding its attractive color and crispness for a long time; size just right for a slicing cucumber. Quite firm when small, making an excellent pickling sort. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

LARGE ALGIERS CAULIFLOWER.

A famous late variety, producing fine, large, solid white heads. It is a strong grower and a sure header, if its growth does not become checked. A favorite with the Cauliflower growers in this section. Our supply of seed of this variety comes direct from the growers in France. Oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$7.00.

THE CHAYOTE, VEGETABLE PEAR OR MIRLITON.

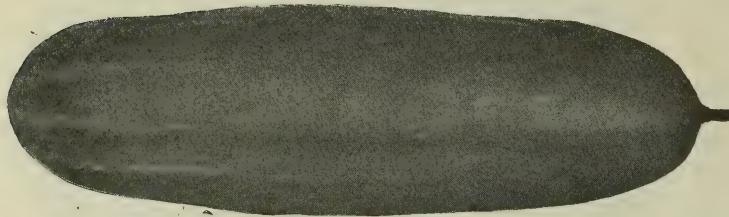
Also called One-Seeded Cucumber by botanists; belongs to the family of Gourds. Rapid climber and can be trained to climb fence or trellis. The fruit, if prepared right, forms a delightful dish; may be cooked in several different ways. Price, 10c each; \$1.00 dozen, not prepaid.

ALL SEASONS CABBAGE—A GRAND VARIETY.

We can safely recommend the All Seasons Cabbage as one of the best and surest cabbages to grow. It is a little later than Early Summer, but very much larger (about double the size), and for the market gardener one of the most useful, marketable and profitable cabbages to grow. It is perhaps the safest variety for the amateur to plant as it does well at all seasons and is a very sure cropper. The heads are dark blue in color and being tender and fine keeping are excellent for fall and winter use as well as during the summer. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

BOLLWINKLE'S 100-DAY CABBAGE.

The earliest flat-headed variety. A wonderfully compact plant with a few outer leaves so that a great number of fine solid heads can be produced on an acre. Although it does not come to full maturity as early as Jersey Wakefield, it becomes solid enough for use about as early and is by far the best early sort for markets that demand a large, flat cabbage. The plant is vigorous, with short stem. The leaves are large, broad, smooth and of distinctive light green color. The head is oval and very large for the size of the plant, nearly equaling many of the later kinds. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.60.



The Bollwinkle Seed Company's Vegetable Specialties.

CUCUMBER, DAVIS' PERFECT.



Cucumber—Davis' Perfect.

stem end, and the seeds, when it is in slicing condition, are so small and tender that they are unnoticed. The quality of the meat is excellent. It is enormously productive, and sells for double the price of any other outdoor-grown cucumber, thus a great money-maker for those engaged in growing outdoor cucumbers for market. The hothouse product, likewise, brings a better price than the ordinary stock of forcing varieties. Every grower, whether for home consumption or for market, to be "up-to-date," should plant this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

THE STONE TOMATO.

The Greatest Canning Tomato in the World.

We venture to assert that more of the Stone Tomato is annually being grown than any other half dozen varieties taken together. This variety has obtained immense popularity with canners, Southern growers and market-gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red. Its shape perfectly smooth, and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable. Nobody finds any fault with this variety, but all speak in the highest terms of its beautiful color, its wonderful yielding qualities, its unequaled firmness, or some other of its good points. Its shape, color and quality adapt it to the fancy trade. Pkts., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.60.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX POLE BEANS.

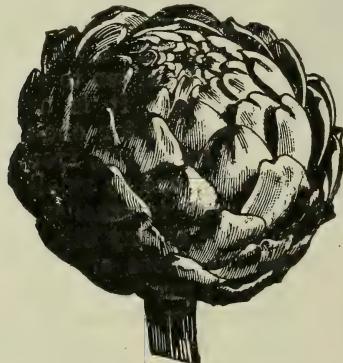
The quality of this new, golden yellow Pole Bean is the best of the Wax Pole Beans. The habits of vine and pod are similar to those of the Old Kentucky Wonder Green Pod variety. However, the quality is superior in every way. It is a very prolific sort, begins to bear when scarcely higher than the average bush bean, and keeps on producing until killed by frost. Pods are so fleshy that they are frequently greater in thickness than in width, are entirely stringless, and when cooked are of a delicious rich flavor. In our trials we liked this the best of all the wax pole beans. Pkt., 10c; pt. (by mail), 25c; qt. (by mail), 50c; by express, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.50; pk., \$2.50.

A variety of recent introduction, combining quality, shape, color and productiveness, thus fixing a perfect type. In color, it is a dark glossy green, when grown outdoors. In fact, it resembles a hothouse plant. Shape, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of ten to twelve inches. It is almost seedless for one-third of its length, from the

List of Up-to-Date Vegetable Seeds.

ARTICHOKE.

Large Green Globe, a most delicious vegetable, which will become more popular when better known. The Large Green Globe is the best variety to grow. It is propagated from suckers, which come up around the large plants. Take them off during the fall and early winter months, plant them four feet



apart each way. Every fall the ground should be manured and spaded or plowed between them; at the same time the surface should be taken off. To grow from seed sow in drills during winter or early spring three inches apart, and one foot from row to row, cover with about one-half inch of earth. The following fall the plants can be transplanted and cultivated as recommended above.

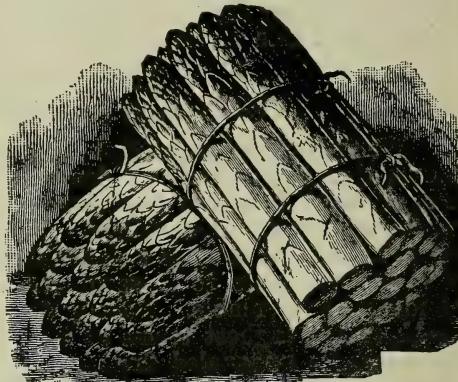
Artichoke plants, \$2.50 per 100; seed, per oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Jerusalem (Helianthus Tuberosus) — The tubers of this variety are especially for hogs, though frequently used on the family table. They are wonderful yielders, and should be planted on rich loams and cultivated, like potatoes. Price per pound, postage paid, 25c; per bushel at market prices, which are fluctuating.

Asparagus.—It thrives best in the moist, sandy saline soil, near the Gulf coast. One hundred roots set in a bed 16x20 feet, if cultivated according to the following directions, will give an abundant supply for an ordinary family, often averaging thirty-five shoots to the hill, one inch in diameter, six to eight inches long. To transplant from

seed: Sow either September 1 or March 1. Pour hot water over seed to soak in a warm place twenty-four hours before planting, sow in drills, twelve inches apart, two and a half ounces seeds to 100 feet of row. When plants are up, thin out to two inches apart, cultivate thoroughly and transplant in permanent beds the following fall or spring.

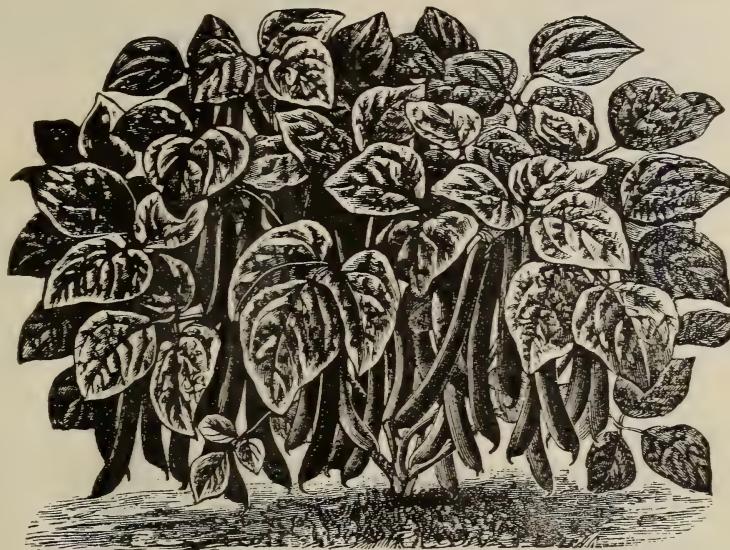
From Roots.—Plant well grown one-year old roots. Make rows four feet apart and about six inches deep. Set the roots in the bottom of the rows two feet apart, cover with about three inches of rich soil. Cultivate the plants thoroughly as they grow and fill the trench gradually at each hoeing until level with surface of the bed. In early winter, before time for cropping, spade in a heavy dressing of well-rotted manure. Keep well cultivated during entire growing season. Keep up the fertility and do not cut too often first year before roots are well established. Allow stalks to grow and shade the ground during summer months, cutting and cleaning off growth in fall.



Columbia White Mammoth Asparagus.

Columbia White Mammoth.—This is an entirely distinct variety, producing stout, white and very tender sprouts, which remain fit for use longer than any other variety. Roots, per 100, 75c. Seed, per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Palmetto.—An excellent variety, especially adapted to the South. Roots, 75c. per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000. Seed, per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.



BLACK VALENTINE BEANS.

BEANS

Dwarf Bush or Snap—Green Podded Sorts.

Our Beans are all "Northern Grown," and although there will be a shortage, still our growers assure us of a pretty full delivery.

Ger., Grup-Bohnen; Fr., Haricots Nains; Sp., Habituelas; Ital., Fagioli.

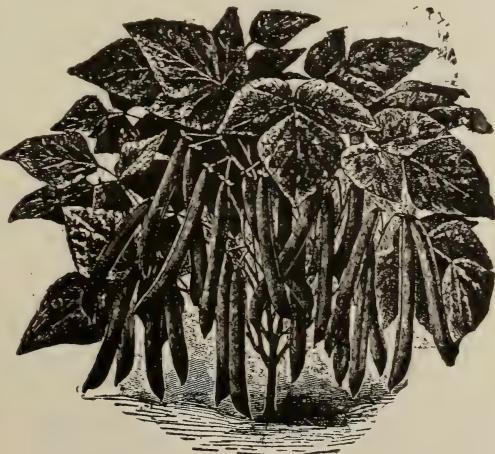
One quart will plant 100 hills; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels will plant an acre; an acre should yield 10 bushels of "snaps," and should be ready to pick in six to seven weeks after planting.

Culture.—Sow in drills two feet apart, dropping a bean every four inches in rich, warm, moist soil. Cover about two inches. Be certain your soil is well drained, and that every facility is given the surface water to run off quickly. Plant early and take the chances of a frost, for it is the early crop that pays both the local gardener and the shipper. Beans do well planted in our Southern sub-tropical line during the months of March, April, May, August, September and October. Cultivate shallow and frequently, and draw the earth to the plants when the blooms first appear. It is wise to purchase seed only from seedsmen of practical experience and commercial standing. The difference between good and bad seed is always the difference between a profit and a loss.

Extra Early Red Valentine Round Pod.—The "OLD STAND-BY" of the South and one of the best table beans known. When you want a bean to eat get the Valentine. Pods are fleshy and of excellent quality and should mature in from 35 to 40 days.

Long Yellow Six Weeks, Flat Pod.—This is a green pod sort—the term yellow applying to the color of the seed and not to the pod. As its name implies, it is a six-weeks bean, and while not as stringless as the other sorts, its earliness in coming into market with the high prices early stock brings, makes it a valuable variety for the local gardener.

Black Valentine—Popular in the South on account of its blight-resisting qualities. Matures early, producing long round straight pods which are tender when quite young.



Best of All Beans.

BEANS—Continued.

Bountiful, Flat Pod.—Of thrifty growth; rust and mildew-proof; it is very hardy, extremely early, bountifully prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. Bears immense green pods, thick, broad and extra long, of the highest variety. Is absolutely stringless.

	Not Postpaid Prepaid.		
	pt.	qt.	pk.
Extra Early Red Valentine	.25	45	\$1.60
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	.25	45	1.60
Giant Stringless Green Pod	.25	40	1.40
Long Yellow Six Weeks	.25	40	1.40
Extra Early Refugee	.25	40	1.40
Bountiful	.25	40	1.40
Extra Early Longfellow	.25	40	2.00
Black Valentine	.25	40	2.00

If Beans in pints and quarts are ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pint and 15c per quart from postpaid prices.

Refugee, or Thousand to One.—Vines very large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth light green leaves; very productive, highly esteemed for late planting and for canning and pickling. Pods long, cylindrical, slightly curved, green when in condition for use as snaps but becoming nearly white, sometimes streaked with purple, as they mature; of good quality as snaps. Seed long, cylindrical, light drab, thickly dotted and splashed with purple.

Pkt. 10c.; Pt. 20c.; Qt. 30c.; 4 Qts. \$1.00;
Bu. \$6.00.

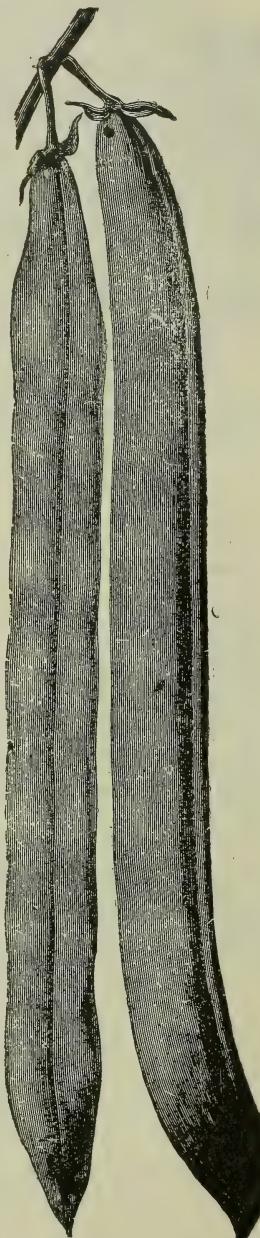
Early Mohawk.—This sort is so much hardier than the others that it can be planted earlier and often will furnish beans fit for use before any other kind. Vines large, stout, with large coarse, dark green leaves. Pods long, straight, coarse, flat, with long tapering points. Seed long, large, kidney shaped, variegated with drab, purple and brown.

Pkt. 10c.; Pt. 20c.; Qt. 30c.; 4 Qts. \$1.00;
Bu. \$5.75.

	Not Pre- Postpaid. paid.		
	pt.	qt.	pk.
Broad Windsor or Winter Beans. The largest and best English bean	25	40	\$1.50
White Kidney. Excellent either green or for shell- ing	25	40	1.50
Red Kidney. Same as above, good for shelling— good for shelling	25	40	1.50

French Market Green Pod Bush.—An ideal snap bean, a prolific producer of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods, averaging over six inches in length, tender and brittle and having no string, except when quite old. The flavor is delicious. This is the ideal bean for market.

Burpee's Stringless Green, Round Pod.—An exceedingly early stringless green podded variety, fine flavor; pods are long, nearly round, slightly curved, and of a beautiful green color.



French Market Bush Bean

Extra Early Refugee, Round Pod.—A profuse bearer, with many admirers, who will plant nothing else.

Write for Special Price on Beans in Bushel Lots

BEANS—Continued

Giant Stringless Green Pod, Round Pod.—One of the earliest and handsomest of the green podded sorts; very productive; round pods, about six inches long, entirely stringless and a splendid shipper, while for the family garden it cannot be equaled.

DWARF BUSH OR SNAP—WAX PODDED SORTS.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax, Flat Pod—The favorite SHIPPING Bean for this section is early, prolific, a splendid shipper, as well as a desirable garden variety; pods long, straight, medium flat and of a creamy color; a good keeper.

Davis Kidney Wax, Flat Pod—An Exceptionally Hardy, Productive, White-Seeded, Wax-Podded Sort—Pods very long, white, straight and handsome. The most hardy and productive bush wax-podded Bean. Vine rustless, vigorous. When young the pods are very brittle, crisp and tender. The dry Beans are kidney-shaped, clear white and excellent for baking. Best of all for shipping as Snap Beans. The perfect shape and fine color of the pods and the clear white seed make this one of the best sorts for canners.

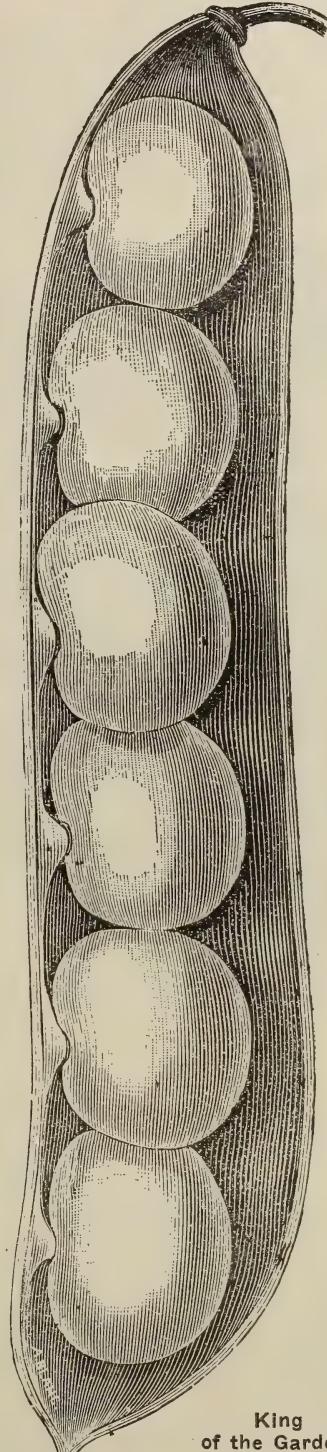
California Rust-Proof Wax Bean.—This is a market-gardener's favorite, especially adapted to long-distance shipments. It is one of the earliest of the wax varieties. Vines strong, robust, and growing very upright, holding the pods well up off the ground. Pods long and almost straight, rather flat and of a beautiful golden yellow color and of fairly good quality. It is growing in favor with the truckers for shipment to the North during the spring months. We recommend it only as a market-gardener's variety on account of its earliness, color and shipping qualities. Packet, 10c; pt. 25c; qt., 45c, postpaid; by freight or express, pt., 15c; qt., 30c; peck, \$2.00.

Scarlet Flageolet Wax.—This variety to do especially well in the South and is a favorite with many truck farmers. The vines are large, strong growing, erect and produce very long, flat, rather coarse, but beautiful wax-like pods which, though often curved and twisted, are always handsome. Seed large, flat, red.

Pkt. 10c.; Pt. 25c.; Qt. 35c.; 4 Qts. \$1.25;
Bu. \$6.

Hodson Wax.—Vine exceedingly vigorous, hardy and productive. Pods clear creamy white, very long, straight or slightly curved, flat but fleshy and of good quality, matures its crop late. Seed long, cylindrical, uniform in shape; color dull purplish red, splashed with pale buff.

Pkt. 10c.; Pt. 25c.; Qt. 35c.; 4 Qts. \$1.25;
Bu. \$6.



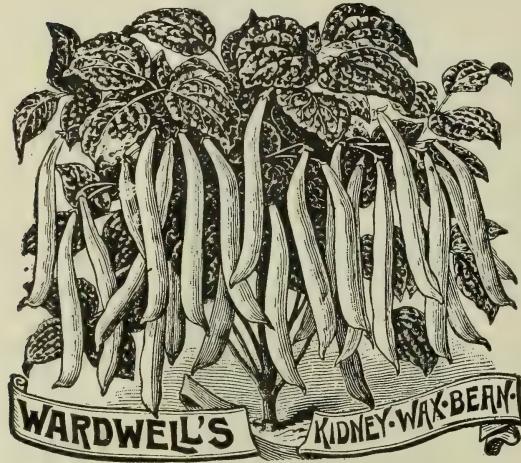
King
of the Garden
Lima

Write for Special Price on Beans in Bushel Lots

BEANS—Continued.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax, Flat Pod.

—Combines hardness and productiveness with fine quality. A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. The pods are meaty and well-filled, thick flat when young and semi-round later; a very desirable variety.



	Not Pre- Postpaid. paid.		
	pt.	qt.	pk.
Wardwell's Kidney Wax..	25	40	\$1.50
Davis Kidney Wax.....	25	40	1.50
Challenge Black Wax.....	25	40	1.50
Pencil Pod Black Wax....	25	40	1.50
German Black Wax.....	25	40	1.50
Golden Wax	25	40	1.50
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax	25	40	1.50

If Beans in pints and quarts are ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pint and 15c per quart from postpaid prices.

LIMA (OR BUTTER).

Henderson's Bush.—Probably the best variety for this section; very dwarf and prolific and not so likely to shed its fruit.

Burpee's Bush.—The largest of the Bush Limas and very productive.

Dreer's Bush Lima.—The Beans grow close together in the pods, producing 3 to 4 and sometimes 5 in a pod, and are thick, sweet and succulent.

King of the Garden Pole.—Unusually large and well flavored as well as exceptionally prolific.

Large White Pole.—An excellent Shell Bean, either green or dried.



White Crease Back Pole Bean.

Carolina or Sieva Pole.—Seeds are small and rather kidney shaped; grows vigorously and emits short lateral branches; very prolific and one of the earliest.

NOTE: Do not plant Lima Beans when the soil is cold and wet, or the seed will rot. The soil must be warm and not too wet. Bear this in mind and there will be no failure with this crop. The same directions may apply to Okra.

TRUCK FARMERS, WRITE TO US FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES.

BEANS—Continued.

Seibert's Early Lima Pole.—This new variety is one of the very earliest. The vine is very vigorous and productive. Pods are large, but thin, and can be more easily opened than those of other varieties. The green beans are very large, handsome and of the best quality.

Early Jersey Lima Pole.—Ten days earlier than any other Lima. We recommend this variety to all who desire a profitable Lima Bean.

	Not Postpaid. Prepaid. pt. qt. 1/2-pk. pk.			
Henderson's Bush.....	30	45	90	\$1.75
Burpee's Bush.....	30	45	90	1.75
Dreer's Bush Lima.....	30	45	90	1.75
King of the Garden Pole.....	30	45	90	1.75
Large White Pole.....	30	45	90	1.75
Carolina or Sieva Pole..	30	45	90	1.75
Seibert's Early Lima....	30	45	90	1.75
Early Jersey Lima.....	30	45	90	1.75

If Beans in 1/2-pints, pints and quarts are ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pint and 15c per quart from postpaid prices.

POLE (OR RUNNING.)

Famous Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.—A splendid variety. Early and prolific, with showy pods which are most excellent for snaps. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green; very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round and very crisp when young. It is sometimes catalogued as being the same as Southern Prolific, but this is an error, as the latter is two weeks later, has shorter pods and the seeds are smaller.

Creaseback.—Sometimes called "fat horse" bean because of the seam of the pod being depressed.

Early Golden Cluster Wax—A well-known early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong growing, vigorous, hardy; leaves large, light green, crimped; pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters.

Red Speckled Cut Short, or Corn Hill—An old variety and very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles. Vines medium sized, twining loosely with dark colored, smooth leaves; pods short, fleshy and of good quality.

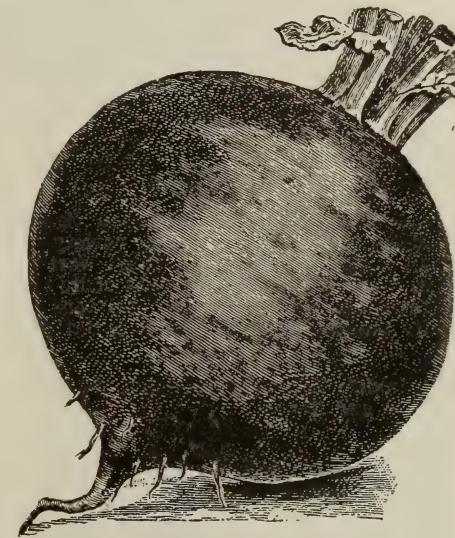
Lazy Wife's—The pods, of medium dark-green color, are produced in great abundance, and measure from four and a half to six inches in length. They are broad and thick; fleshy and entirely stringless.

Southern Prolific.—Heavy cropper and great resister of our sub-tropical heat. Plant in July and they will bear until cut down by frost.

Dutch Case Knife—Vines vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some, and so may be used for a corn hill bean.

	Not Postpaid. Prepaid. pt. qt. 1/2-pk. pk.			
Famous Kentucky Wonder	25	40	90	\$1.75
Southern Prolific	25	40	75	2.00
Dutch Case Knife.....	25	40	90	1.75
Lazy Wife.....	25	40	90	1.75
Red Speckled Cut Short..	25	35	75	1.50
Early Golden Cluster Wax	25	40	90	1.75
Creaseback	25	40	90	2.00

Prices quoted above in pints and quarts are post-paid. If ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pint and 15c per quart.

BEETS
FOR TABLE USE.

Eclipse Beet

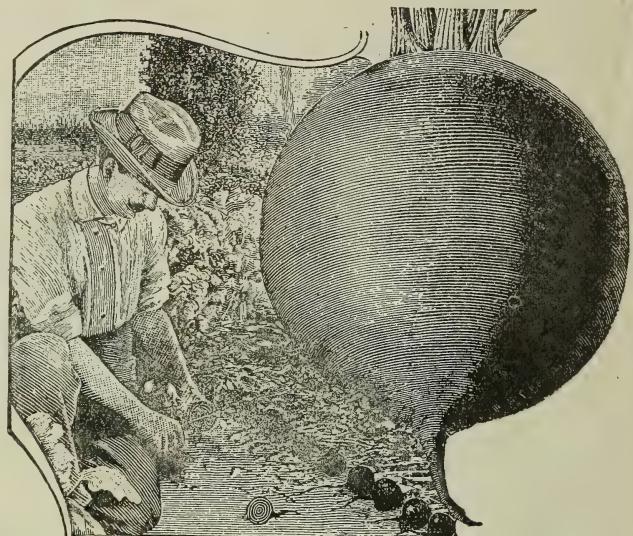
Ger., Salatrube; Fr., Bettetrave; Sp. Remolacha; Ital., Barbabietola.

One ounce will plant 50 feet of drill; five pounds will plant an acre; ready for use in 50 to 60 days.

Culture: Drill in deep sandy loam 18 inches between rows and thin out to 3 inches in the drill. Firm the soil when seeds are planted. Soaking over-night in medium weak liquid manure will hasten germination. If wanted early sow in frame or greenhouse and transplant to the open when warm enough. In our Southern climate best results are had from sowings in July, August and September. Keep the soil well cultivated, and do not neglect fertilization. The home market requires large roots, while the Northern markets prefer small, symmetrical, smooth roots.

PACKETS WELL FILLED

Our packets, we believe, contain more seeds in proportion to the price asked than those put up by the majority of seedsmen. You get full value for your money, and liberal discounts as well.



Bollwinkle's Early Turnip Beet.

BEETS—Continued.

Round Dark-Red Turnip-Shaped Black Leaved—A new and desirable variety of German origin, and which we think worth a trial in every garden. Regardless of its edible properties, its rich leaves will tend to beautify the garden, and "beauty is nature's coin."

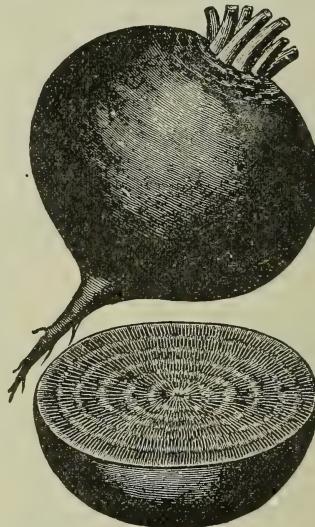
Bollwinkle's Early Turnip—Rich blood-red, fine grain and flavor.

Eclipse—Extremely early; bright red; fine grained; small top; tender and shapely—and what more could be asked? This is the best Beet for bunching.

Crosby's Egyptian—Really the best of the early varieties, though not so quick in maturing as the Eclipse. It is crisp, tender and of good color when cooked.



Improved Blood Turnip Beet.



Detroit Dark Red Beet.

INCLUDE ONION SETS IN YOUR SPRING ORDER.

BEETS—Continued.

Crimson Globe—This beet is remarkable for its smooth skin and fine shape. We have been growing it on our trial grounds for several years and could not help noting its many desirable qualities. It is a second-early variety, does not grow large and coarse.

Dark Red Egyptian—Very desirable; not as attractive in appearance as Crosby's, but equally as good a cooker and much darker. It is probably more generally planted than any other one variety.

Dewing's Blood-Red Turnip—A great favorite in the Houston market on account of its size and smoothness.

Detroit Dark Red—A favorite with our trade; the dark color is retained after cooking, and the roots are of good size, smooth and well shaped, and with exception of Eclipse commands a higher price than all other Beets.

Bassano's Early Turnip—An old favorite. The leaves can be and are used for "greens."

Edmands—Sweet and tender and of uniform growth; flesh darker than the skin; very popular.

Early Blood Turnip—Quite early; grows to a very large size and is edible in all stages of its growth; is blood red in color, even when cooked, a splendid truck or family Beet.

Bastian's Blood Turnip—Blood red and turnip-shaped.

Electric—An extra early blood turnip Beet; ideal for the table; has fine grained, rich, red flesh; exceedingly tender and remarkably sweet. Shape round with small tap root and small leaves.

Lentz—Originated in Philadelphia and therefore an American variety. In color a deep red; in shape rather flat, and in flavor excellent.

Long Smooth Blood—Will mature in sixty days and is a great dry weather Beet. Is a desirable family Beet and remains edible a long time after maturing.

Silver Beet or Swiss Chard—This variety is cultivated for its large, succulent leaves, which are used for the same purposes as Spinach. It is very popular in all markets.

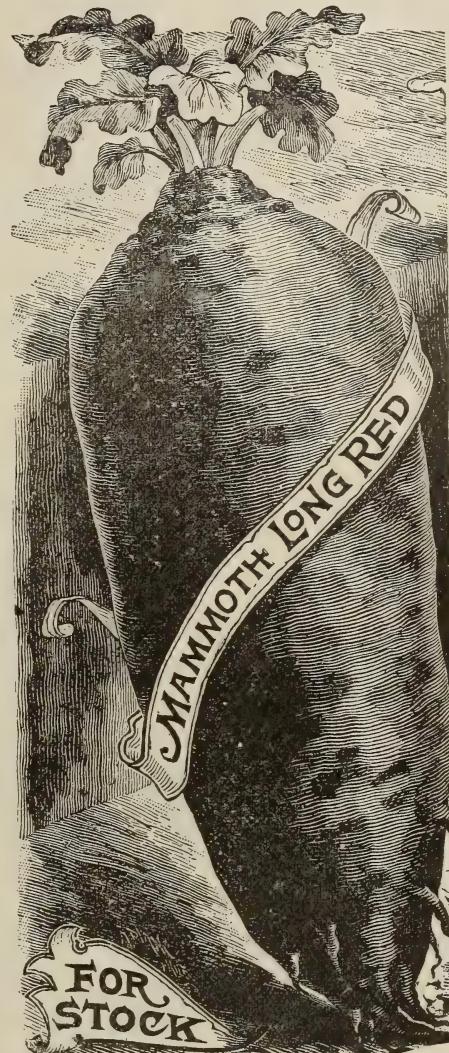
Half Long Blood—A very dark red variety, good kind for family use.

Prices on all varieties of Beets:

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.10; postpaid. If wanted by express, DEDUCT 10c per lb.

**MANGEL WURZEL, FOR STOCK FEED-
ING.**

The increase in sales, year by year, of Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets evidences the correctness of our judgment in advising the planting of these varieties for stock. Although more generally cultivated in a more



notherly section, it has been demonstrated that they will thrive here, and prove remunerative if planted in September or October, or even later. Once fairly established, they will continue growing all the year, and can be pulled and fed as required. In planting remember that the Golden Tankard grows well above the ground, the Intermediate grows partly in and partly above the soil, and the Long Red grows more like the Long Blood Beet; so by planting the three varieties and in the order named, good stock Beets may be had regardless of season.

Culture: Sow in drills and thin out as the roots grow; keep well cultivated. Before

planting soak the seeds as advised for table Beets.

Mangel Half Sugar—A variety produced in Germany by introducing Sugar Blood into the Mangel. This materially increases the quantity of saccharine matter, while retaining the Mangel size, thus multiplying the fattening properties of the root.

Golden Tankard—Rapid grower and very well adapted to this section. Everybody has success with it.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel—The largest of the Mangel family.

Intermediate—A first-class variety, growing well out of the ground.

SUGAR BEETS.

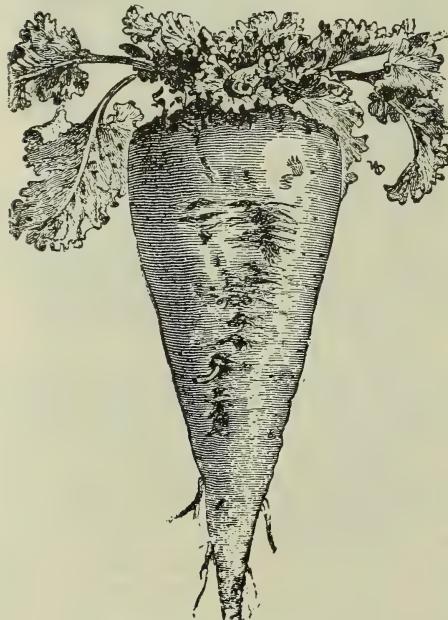
Vilmorins' White French Sugar—Rich in saccharine matter, and a pure stock Beet.

Klein Wanzleben—Heavy yielder, rich in food value and acceptable to stock.

Both the above are heavy yielders, rich in blood and are valuable and acceptable stock feed.

Oz.—Postpaid ... 10c $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.—Postpaid . 30c $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.—Postpaid . 20c 1-lb.—Postpaid .. 50c

If wanted by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pound.



Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.



Ger., Sprossen Kohl; Fr., Choux de Bruxelles; Sp., Breton de Bruselas; Ital., Cavalo di Bruxelles.

Improved Half Dwarf—The plants which are very hardy, grow two or three feet high, and produce from the sides of the stalk numerous little sprouts, which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the fall to give the little heads more room to grow.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75; 1 lb., \$1.50; postpaid.

BROCCOLI.

Ger., Spargel-Kohl; Fr., Choux Broccoli; Sp., Brocoli; Ital., Brocoli.

Although originating from a very distinct type, the modern improved sorts of Broccoli can scarcely be distinguished from cauliflower; the points of difference being that they are generally taller and the heads more divided. The culture is the same as that given for cauliflower.

Early Large White French—The best variety. Heads white, very compact and hard, continuing firm for a long time. A hardy, vigorous, easily grown sort.

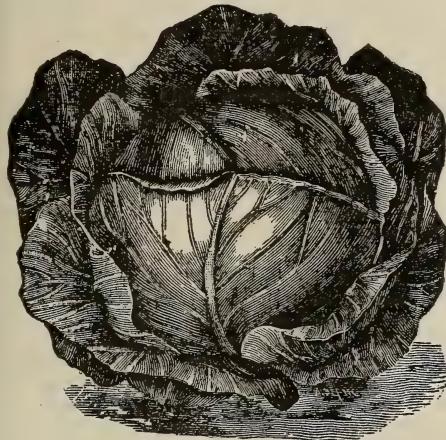
Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 2 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; postpaid.

CABBAGE

Ger., Kohl; Fr., Chou; Sp., Repolio; Ital., Cavallo Cappuccio.

(We desire to impress upon our friends the fact that the Cabbage Seeds listed in this catalogue are grown especially for us on Long Island, from selected heads, and are

CABBAGE—Continued.



Succession Cabbage.

as true to name and description as skilled growing can make them. We do not, and will not, handle European grown seeds, nor do we ever buy Cabbage or other seeds in the open market. Our customers can therefore rely upon getting Cabbage Seeds true to name and of the best possible vitality.)

Culture: Cabbage requires a rich soil, plowed deep and heavily manured, and the plants must be thoroughly cultivated. The seed bed must not be rich, but when plants are set out for constant and steady growth, frequent application of manure is almost necessary. Close watch must be kept for insect enemies, and their destruction effected immediately on the first appearance. Eternal vigilance and persistent labor is essential to a good cabbage crop.

One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants, and six ounces should be sown to set out an acre. Ready for market in 60 to 150 days, according to variety. Intelligently grown, it is a most profitable trucker's crop.

FIRST EARLY SORTS.

Early Jersey Wakefield—The earliest and hardest heading of first early Cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Its exceeding hardness not only to resist cold but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care; there is none better and there are few as good. Head conical, very compact, solid and excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit of the variety make it the best sort for very early setting.

Charleston (or large Wakefield)—Of the same appearance, habit and general character as the Jersey Wakefield, excepting the heads are larger.

Early York—Heads small, heart-shaped, firm and tender.

SECOND SORTS.

Stein's Dwarf Flat Dutch—A great favorite, owing to its uniform size, good heading and heat-resisting properties. Heads are large and are second early in the market.

Early Summer—An early, large-headed Cabbage; plants strong growing, with large spreading outer leaves. Heads flat, and keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market.

Succession—A sure heading, long-keeping variety, similar to All Seasons, and producing well-shaped heads, having few small outer leaves.

Louisville Drumhead—Strong and vigorous, but not coarse-growing sort of Flat Dutch type. Plants short-stemmed and compact, with broad, well-rounded, large leaves, very full at base. Head semi-flat, thick and of good quality.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.60.

Large Brunswick—A standard winter variety.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.10.

Early Winningstadt—Belonging to the Conical or Wakefield variety, it produces very solid heads.

All Seasons—One of the earliest of the second early sorts. Heads very large, round, but usually somewhat flattened; very solid



Stein's Early Flat Dutch.

CABBAGE—Continued.



Superior Flat Dutch.

and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plants very vigorous and sure heading; leaves large, smooth with dense bloom. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather.

All Head Early—Our strain of All Head Early is of especial value because of close adherence to the type in habit of growth and the shape and quality of the head. Plants more compact, leaves smoother and

thicker and heads larger and a little more round than the Early Summer. We consider this one of the best second early sorts on our lists for both the market and home use.

Early Drumhead—A solid variety, maturing a few days after the Wakefield.

LATE OR WINTER SORTS.

Hollander, or Danish Ball Head—Very hardy, handsome, solid, of fine quality and as one of the very best keepers it is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. Plant vigorous, compact growing, with longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather; leaves large, thick, bluish green covered with whitish bloom. Heads medium sized, round, very solid and stands shipment better than any other. We offer seed direct from the growers which, judging from recent trials, will produce more uniformly typical heads than can be grown from the best stocks obtainable elsewhere.

Autumn King—Withstands the sudden changes of our freakish climate with more equanimity than any variety now on the market. From this valuable peculiarity, it is the favorite sort with our local market gardeners. Add to this the fact that the heads are large and firm, and, under favor-



Bollwinkle's Giant Winter Cabbage.

CABBAGE—Continued.

able conditions, of most rapid growth, and you have good reasons to include it in your order.

Mammoth Rock Red.—The largest and surest heading red cabbage.

Superior Late Flat Dutch.—We have taken great pains to develop and maintain the good qualities which have made this sort so popular, and we offer a strain remarkably uniform in size and type. A thousand plants can be depended upon to produce from nine hundred and fifty to one thousand large, oval, solid heads of splendid quality, which will keep for a long time in the best condition.

Surehead.—A compact growing, general crop cabbage, having medium sized to large thick heads and many outer leaves. We assure our customers that our stock is the best obtainable and will certainly produce uniformly large fine heads.

Large Late Flat Dutch.—Nearly equal to the Premium Late Flat Dutch, and nearly as extensively planted. Heads flat, solid, remarkably large and of excellent texture. One of the best late varieties.

Large Late Drumhead.—A large late Drumhead of great merit.

	oz.	1/4-lb.	lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield..	15	60	\$2.10
Stein's Flat Dutch.....	15	60	1.60
Charleston Wakefield....	15	60	2.00
All Seasons.....	15	60	2.00
Early Summer.....	15	60	2.50
Early Winningstadt.....	15	60	2.10
Danish Ball Head.....	20	60	2.00
Autumn King.....	20	60	1.75
Premium Late Flat Dutch	15	60	1.60
Surehead	15	60	2.50
All Head Early.....	15	60	2.10
Early Drumhead.....	15	60	1.50
Large Late Flat Dutch...	15	60	1.50
Large Drumhead.....	15	60	1.50
Short-Stem Drumhead...	15	60	2.10
Succession	15	60	2.10
Fottler's Brunswick.....	15	60	1.75
Drumhead Savoy.....	15	60	1.75
Rock Red Mammoth.....	15	60	1.75

All above prices postpaid.

Bollwinkle Giant.—A new Cabbage, as large as Marblehead Mammoth, yet uniform in size and true to type, and a very solid header. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.60

Drumhead Savoy.—Heads solid, toothsome and with a Cauliflower flavor. Leaves "crinkled," the exterior ones green and the interior ones white. Resistant to Cabbage worms.

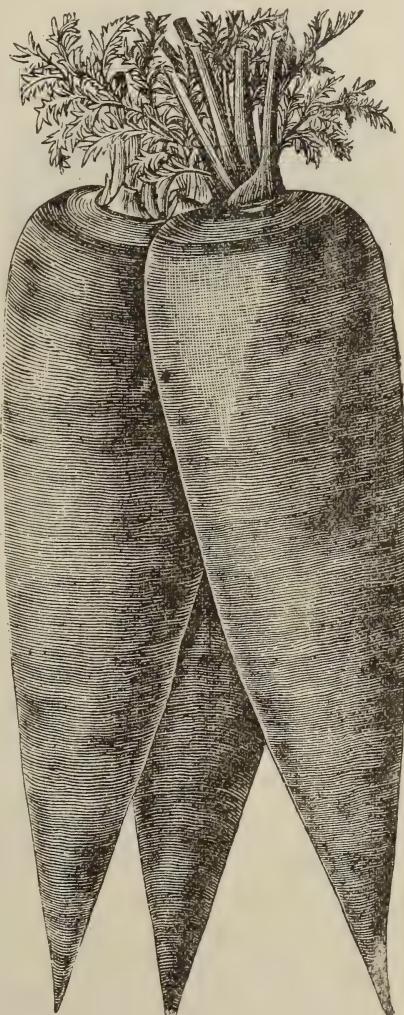
CARROTS

For Table Use.

Ger., Molruben; Fr., Carotte; Sp., Zona-horia; Ital., Carota.

One-half ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds will sow an acre; crop matures in 70 days, and 400 to 700 bushels can be taken from an acre.

Culture: Plow or spade deeply a rich sandy loam, which should be enriched with well-rotted manure. Sow in drills twelve inches apart, and thin to a stand. For field culture sow in drills three feet apart to per-



Danver's Half-Long Carrot.

CARROTS—Continued.

mit cultivation by horse power. It is best to firm the seed in the ground after sowing, and for this purpose a drill with roller follower should be used.

Ox-Heart—The best of the short varieties in color, flavor and shape.



Chantenay or Stump Carrot.

Chantenay—A stump-rooted, one-half long variety of an attractive reddish yellow color. A good keeper, quick grower and ready seller.

St. Valerie—Market gardeners' favorite, long red, intermediate.

Danver's Half-Long—Of deep orange color, good flavor and smooth skin; a rapid grower and an old favorite. Our market gardeners and truckers will have nothing else.

	oz.	1/4-lb.	lb.
Ox Heart.....	10	40	\$1.40
Chantenay.....	10	40	1.40
Danver's Half-Long.....	10	40	1.40
Long Orange.....	10	40	1.40
Large White Belgian.....	10	35	1.10
Large Yellow Belgian.....	10	35	1.10
New Mastodon.....	10	35	1.10

All above prices postpaid.

CARROTS.
For Stock Feeding.

Large White Belgian—Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground

grow to a large size and are extensively grown for stock feeding.

Yellow Belgian—A good field variety, similar to White Belgian in shape and size, but of orange color.

New Mastodon—This is the heaviest cropping Carrot grown. The flesh is white, crisp and solid, very sweet in flavor, and eagerly eaten by stock. It differs from White Belgian in shape, the roots being shorter and heavier at the shoulder. An important feature is that they are easily gathered and do not break in pulling or storing. The roots frequently measure twelve to eighteen inches in circumference, and eighteen to twenty tons is not an extravagant statement as to yield. We do not hesitate in recommending this variety.

CELERY**THE BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S SUPERIOR CELERY.**

1 Oz. to 3,000 Plants.

Celery is a very important crop; usually a well-paying one, and has come into such general use that almost every garden has a bed devoted to its growth. The rich nutty flavor of well-blanchered celery, grown in rich ground, is simply excellent.

Culture: Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors, in straight rows, so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds.

See to it that the seed bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. When about two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart, and when the plants are four inches high cut off the tops, which will cause them to grow stocky. The crop is usually made to succeed some earlier one, but in order to grow good celery the soil must be made as rich as possible; the essentials to success being very rich soil and plenty of water. In setting prepare broad, shallow trenches about six inches deep and four feet apart, in which the plants should be set six inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and pressing the soil firmly about the roots. When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handled," which is done by one man gathering the leaves together while the second draws the earth about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of the earth falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust and rot. After a few days draw more earth about them and repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible, or the leaves may be

CELERY—Continued.

pressed together by two wide boards, held firmly a few inches apart by cross ties and stakes, when in a few days more it will be fit for use. Care should be taken that the plants are not disturbed while the ground is wet, as it would be sure to injure them.



Golden Self-Bleaching Celery.

Golden Yellow Self-Blanching—This is the best celery for early use. It is in condition as early in the fall as any and we have yet to find an extra early sort equal in quality and appearance to our stock of Golden Yellow Self-Blanching. Critical gardeners generally depend upon our stock to produce their finest early celery. Plants of medium size, compact and stocky, with yellowish green foliage. As they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow so that blanching is effected at a minimum expenditure of time and labor. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness, and fine nutty flavor of this variety have fully established it as the standard first early sort.

Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00; 2 oz., \$1.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75; lb., \$10.00.

White Plume—A handsome, very early variety much in demand as a market sort, on account of its very attractive appearance and requiring a very short time for blanching. Leaves light, bright green with tips almost white. As the plants mature, the inner stems and leaves turn white and require to be earthed up but a short time before they

are in condition for use. While this variety is very attractive in appearance, we do not think that it compares favorably with the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching either in flavor or solidity, or that it will remain in condition for use as long after it is earthed up. An Improved White Plume with longer stems is being offered, but careful comparison with our stock shows that it is not equal in quality nor so desirable as that we offer.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 2 oz., 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Columbia—An early maturing sort unsurpassed in shape and quality. The plant is of medium height but very stocky and heavy. The stalks are thick, almost round, resembling in shape those of Giant Pascal; the color has in it more of the rich yellow tint of Golden Yellow Self-Blanching, which variety it resembles very much in appearance when trimmed and bunched for the market. The foliage is of a distinctly light shade of green with a tinge of yellow. In season it follows in close succession Golden Yellow Self-Blanching, which variety it resembles very much in appearance when trimmed and bunched for the market. The foliage is of a distinctly light shade of green with a tinge of yellow. In season it follows in close succession Golden Yellow Self-Blanching. Its quality is certainly exceptionally fine, some connoisseurs considering it equal or even superior to Golden Yellow Self-Blanching or Giant Pascal.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; 2 oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00

Dwarf White Solid—An erect, compact growing variety. Stalks moderately thick and distinctly ribbed, solid, crisp and of excellent quality. This variety is also sold as Large Ribbed Kalamazoo and Kalamazoo.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Seymour's White Solid—A large-sized, vigorous growing variety; stalks white, round, very crisp, perfectly solid and of superior flavor. Matures a little earlier than Giant Pascal.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Giant Pascal—This is a green-leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching and we recommend it as being of the very best quality for fall and early winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish white color; it is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalk is of medium height, very thick, the upper portion nearly round but broadening and flattening toward the base. With high culture this variety will give splendid satisfaction as a large grow-

CELERY—Continued.

ing sort for fall and winter use. In the South it is prized more than almost any other kind.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Soup, or Cutting Celery—This variety is not suitable for blanching, but is sown thick in rows and the tops are cut when three or four inches high for use as soup flavoring. The tops grow very rapidly and furnish a



Giant Pascal Celery.

succession of cuttings throughout the season.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Celery Seed for Flavoring.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c.

CELERIAC, or Turnip-Rooted Celery.

Large Smooth Prague—An improved form of turnip-rooted celery, excellent for soups and stews. Produces roots of nearly globular shape and comparatively smooth surface.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

COLLARDS.



Georgia Collards.

Ger., Blaetter-Kohl; Fr., Chou.

Nearly related to and should be treated like Cabbage; extensively grown throughout the South for "Greens." Our stock is Georgia grown.

Georgia Silver, or Southern—Per pkt., 5c; per oz., 10c; per lb., 90c.

CHERVIL.

Ger., Gartenkerbel; Fr., Cerfeuil; Ital., Serfoglio.

Chervil—A hardy annual, worthy of more general use for flavoring and garnishing. The curled variety is even more beautiful than parsley and can be used to great advantage in beautifying dishes of meats and vegetables. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.10.

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

Ger., Feldsalat; Fr., Mache; Ital., Valeriana.

Used as a salad throughout the winter and spring, and extensively grown for market. One ounce will sow 20 square feet.

Large-Seeded—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

CHIVES.

Ger., Schnittlauch.

Chives are very hardy and perennial members of the onion family. They are grown exclusively for their tops. Planted in clumps in any garden soil, they grow rapidly, and in

CHIVES—Continued.

crease so as to render a division necessary. The tops appear very early in spring and can be cut throughout the season. They are fine for flavoring steaks and salads of all kinds.

CRESS.

Ger., Kresse; Fr., Cresson; Sp., Mastruco; Ital., Agretto.

New Upland Cress—Has the highly prized flavor of water cress. It is a perennial plant, and can be grown for several years without renewal.

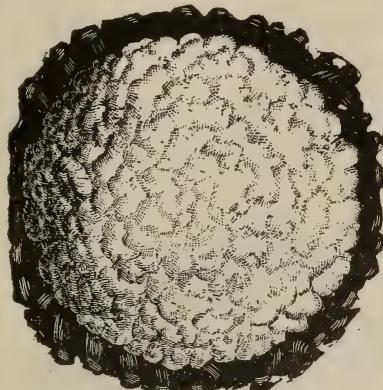
Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Curled, or Pepper Grass—This small salad is much used with lettuce; also for garnishing, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition.

Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c., postpaid.

True Water—This is quite distinct from the last, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 2 ozs., 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

Early Italian Giant Cauliflower.

Ger., Blumenkohl; Fr., Chou-fleur; Sp., Califlor; Ital., Cavolfiore.

An ounce of seed will make about 2,000 plants; four ounces will plant an acre. Ready for table in 100 days or less.

Culture: Same as for Cabbage, remembering that, as the Cauliflower goes into bloom, there should be an abundance of water at the roots.

Selected Snowball Cauliflower—Is superior to all others. It is the earliest of all Cauliflowers. Its close-growing, compact habit enables one-third more to be planted on the same space of ground than can be done with other varieties. For forcing under glass during winter and spring Snowball

is peculiarly adapted, from its dwarf growth and short outer leaves, and for this purpose no other Cauliflower is now so largely grown.

Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.50; oz., \$2.50.

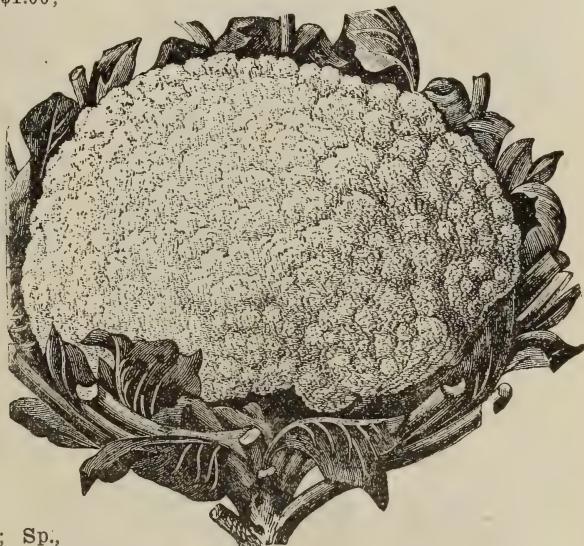
Autumn Giant—Late, strong habit, large, compact heads and large leaves for protection. Price per packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

Algiers—A late sure-flowering sort. Price per packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

Earliest Dwarf Erfurt—An early variety with large heads, produced on short, compact stalks.

Per packet, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., \$1.00; oz., \$1.75.

Early Italian Giant—Very large fine sort, not quite so late as the Late Italian and almost as large. The heads are quite large, white and compact, and of delicious flavor. We recommend it to all who have not tried



Large Algiers Cauliflower.

it. When sown at the proper season, it will head with certainty and will not fail to give satisfaction.

Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Extra Early Paris—Reliable early variety. Good for forcing; produces a good head; dwarf habit; solid, pure white curd, of superior quality. Should be planted very early.

Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Le Normands—Is a French variety, and largely cultivated. It stands more dry weather than the other varieties, and has large, pure white heads.

Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

CAULIFLOWER—Continued.



Large Early Erfurt.

Late Italian Giant—This is the largest of all cauliflowers, and grown to a considerable extent in the South. It is very large and

compact; should not be sown later than June, as it takes from seven to nine months before it heads. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

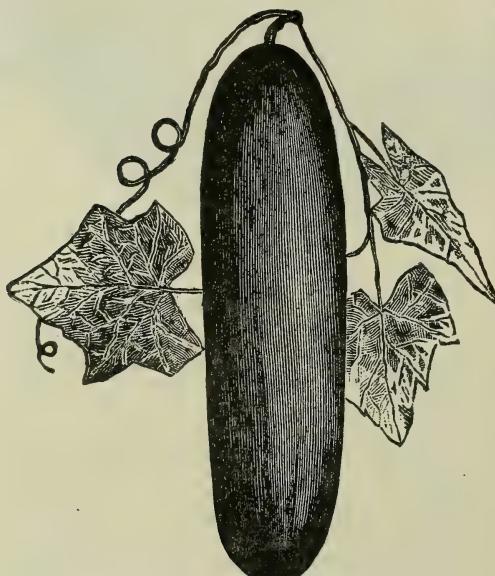
THE BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S DELICIOUS CUCUMBERS

1 oz. Seed to 80 Hills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Seeds to the Acre.

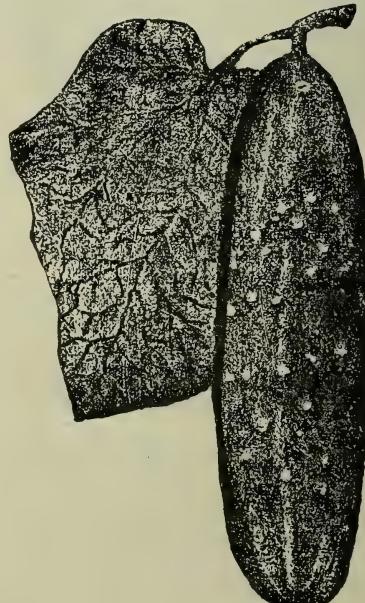
An ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds will plant an acre. Ready for market in 50 days from planting.

Culture: If planted before danger of frost

is passed, they must be protected. Sow in hills 3x4 feet, ten to twelve seeds to the hill, and after they sprout thin to five or six, always selecting those which seem most vig-



Davis Perfect Cucumber.



Early Fortune Cucumber.

MARKET GARDENERS SHOULD WRITE FOR SPECIAL CASH PRICES.

CUCUMBERS—Continued.

orous. In each hill, before planting, put a shovelful of well-rotted manure. Keep down the weeds with cultivator and hoe. Keep a watchful eye for insects and destroy them as fast as they appear. Our Cucumber seeds are the most profitable for the market gardener or trucker, as they are the most satisfactory for the family garden. They are grown to our order by the very best growers, who are specialists, and reside in localities peculiarly adapted to the maturing of the different varieties. Don't fail to plant for a fall crop of Cucumbers.

Klondike—This is not only the most attractive, but the foremost Cucumber for any purpose on the market to-day. The color is a rich, dark, deep green, with an average length of ten or twelve inches. It is very tender and of exceedingly fine flavor. For shipping purposes it is unsurpassed.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Early Fortune—Highly esteemed for the attractive medium-sized pickles which it produces. It bears profusely. The fruits are dark green, tender, crisp, and fine for slicing. They are of uniform, cylindrical shape.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Evergreen White Spine—Beautiful in shape and color and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. The vine is vigorous and productive.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Bollwinkle's N. C.—A fine long strain of white spine, 8 to 10 inches in length—very thick, uniform, smooth and straight. It holds its dark green color remarkably well, so that altogether it is one of the best for slicing.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Davis Perfect Cucumber—New—See novelty pages. One of the very handsomest of the very long white spine cucumbers.

Improved White Spine—A popular early variety.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Improved Long Green—Fruit rather long and very slim.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.



N. O. Market—Very long and dark green, and superior for table use.

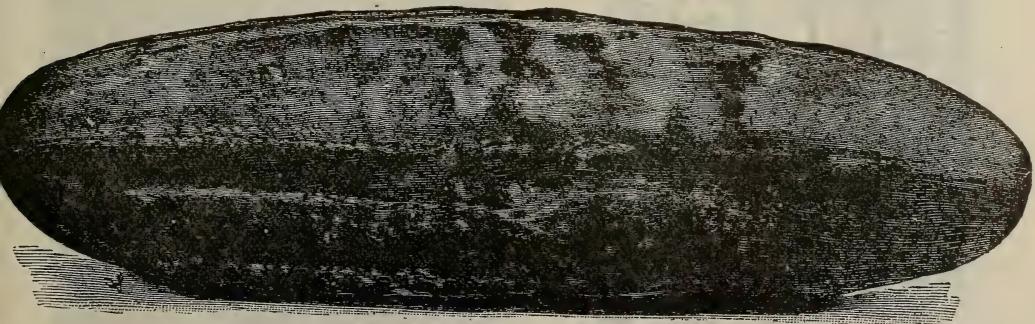
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Japanese Climbing—Good for frames or open ground.

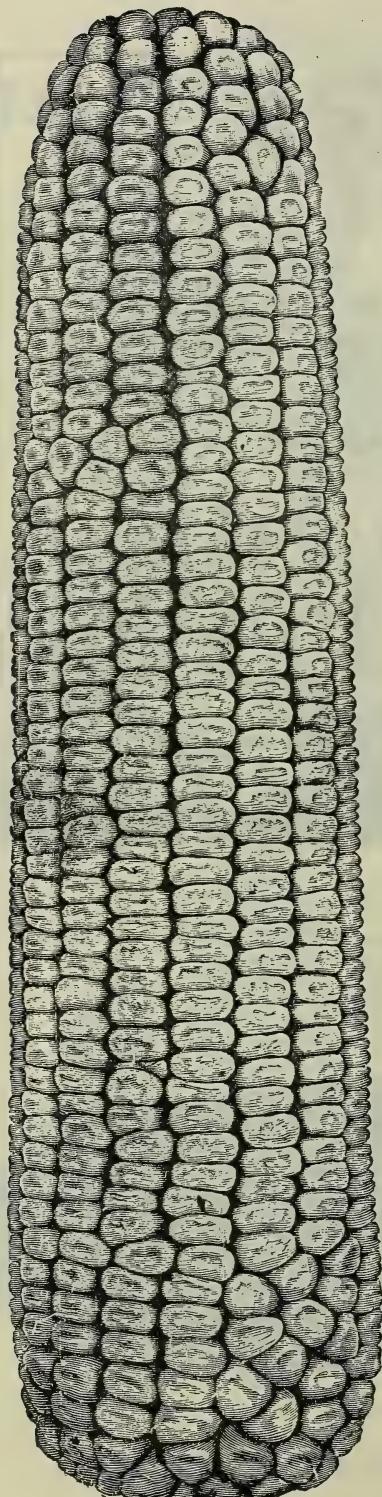
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Small Gherkin—Very small burr, used for pickles.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



New Orleans Market Cucumber.



French Market Corn.

CORN

CHOICE SELECTED SEED CORN.
1 Qt. Corn to 300 Hills, 8 Qts. to the Acre.

Cultivation: Plant in hills about three feet apart, drop four or five grains and thin out to two or three. Where the ground is strong the Adams Early Extra and Country Gentleman can be planted in hills two and a half feet apart, as these varieties are more dwarfish than the other kinds. Plant for a succession from February to July.

Every planter realizes what GOOD SEED CORN means, and we have spent both time and money in securing the BEST and HIGHEST GRADES that can be produced, and our customers can rest assured of getting a QUALITY for next season that can not be BEAT.

Our corn is and for years has been grown for us by skilled specialists, and our friends will find it always of high grade and strong germinating power.

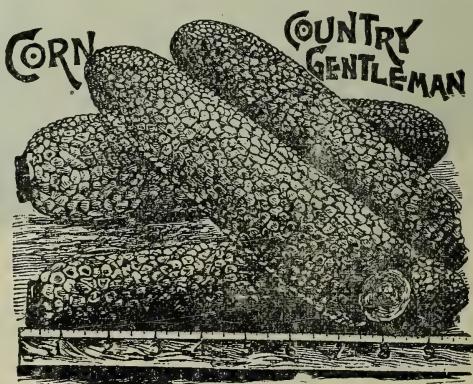
Corn is one of the most important crops, not only in the United States, but of the entire world. A good crop in the United States represents a farm value twice as great as the cotton crop.

FIELD CORN.

St. Charles White—The famous ensilage for the South—the Miller's favorite. An old well-known variety. Its peculiarity is adapted to bottom land, but does well on good prairie or upland. A valuable sort for ensilage, owing to its heavy growth. Grains are pearly white, deep and set on red cob with 18 to 20 rows. Weight of ear 15 to 18 ounces. No more popular or better corn grown. Best corn for the South.

By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c. By freight or express, qt., 10c; pk., 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.10; 1 bu., \$2.00; 2 bu., \$3.75; 5 bu., \$9.00; 10 bu., \$17.50. Sacked free.

Improved Leaming.—A quick-growing yellow variety, highly esteemed by those who have grown it. It usually produces two ears to the stalk. It is one of the seven varieties recognized by the Illinois Experiment Station, where it has been first in yield more times than any other variety. The Improved



CORN—Continued.

Leaming has been selected for a richer color—a beautiful brownish yellow—a deeper and somewhat rougher kernel. The ears average about ten inches long and weigh $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 lb. each. The stalks are of medium height with many broad leaves, making it one of the best sorts for ensilage and fodder. Numerous tests at the Experiment Station show it high in protein and oil content, making it valuable to the live stock grower and feeder.

By mail, postpaid, lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c. By freight or express, qt., 15c; pk., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; 1 bu., \$2.25; 2 bu., \$4.00; 5 bu., \$9.00. Sacked free.

Mosby's Prolific—Medium size ears, very prolific, good all round corn.

Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., 75c.

Mammoth Cuban White—Large ears, 16 to 24 rows on cob, fine yielder, matures in 115 days.

Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., 50c.

Blount's Prolific—Large yielding, white, flinty, good meal, quick growth for late planting.

Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., 75c.

Snowflake—Fine quality, very productive, good for field or garden.

Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., 75c.

White Flint—Good variety of field corn.

Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., 75c.

Yellow Creole—One of the best field varieties for the South.

Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., 75c.

Golden Beauty—Large grain, small cob, very productive, a field corn.

Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., 50c.

White St. Charles—Large, white grain, red cob.

Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., 65c.

French Market—It has become the leading second early corn here.

Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., 75c.

SWEET, SUGAR OR GARDEN CORN.

Extra Early Adams—A splendid garden Corn, with small grains and ears, but maturing early and bringing the highest prices in the market. One of our customers bought \$3.00 worth of this Corn last January, which gave him a clear profit of \$234.00.

Pt., 30c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

Early Adams—Following the Extra Early in season, but with larger grains and ears, but about seven days later.

Pt., 30c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

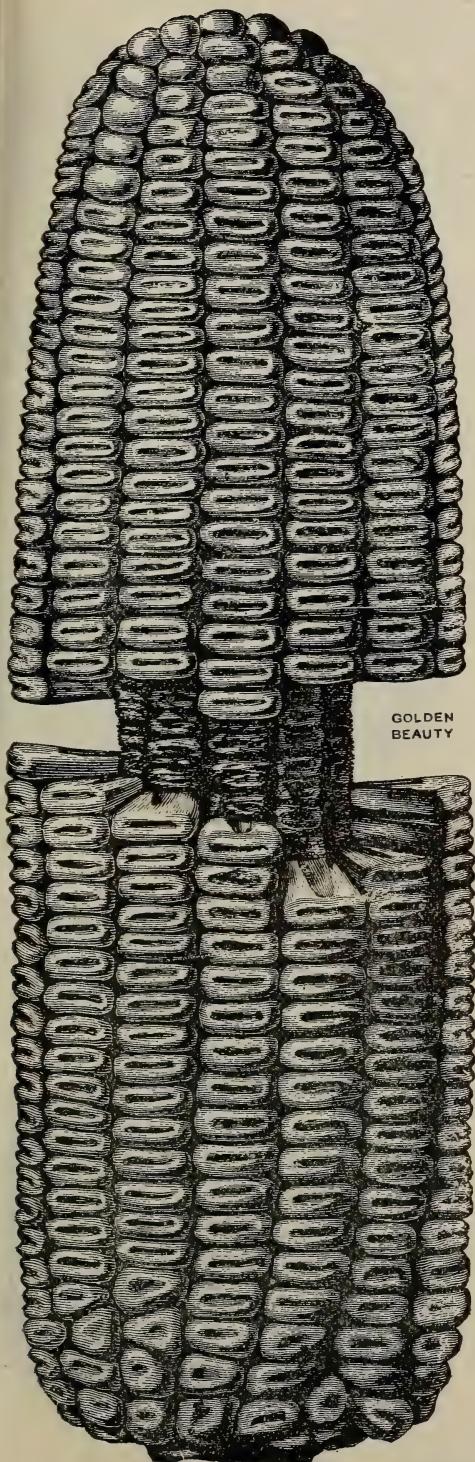
Country Gentleman—A sugar Corn which has given perfect satisfaction, frequently producing three to five ears to the stalk; grains deep and narrow and zigzagged on the cob; ears small, but very rich in sugar.

Qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$4.00.

Stowell's Evergreen—The old standard variety, too well known to more than mention.

Qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$4.00.

Imported Mexican June Corn—The best success is obtained from Imported June Corn. Texas grown June Corn will not give as good results. June Corn is a dry weather crop. Its roots reach deep in the soil and draw nourishment from a depth never at-



CORN—Continued.

tained by our more Northern Corn. The only possible failure of a crop is during a very wet season. This Corn is grown by the most experienced and trustworthy grower, and you can absolutely depend on its genuineness.

Prices, 30c. per quart, postpaid; express or freight at purchaser's expense, qt., 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 50c.; bu., \$2.90.

White Snowflake Corn—This is considered one of the best white field varieties ever introduced in the South. The stalks grow from seven to eight feet and produce two good-size ears each, the cob of which is very small and the grains deep. It is a splendid Corn for shelling and of fine quality for roasting ears.

Qt., 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40c.; bu., \$2.50.

White Wonder—This Corn originated in Oklahoma and has been demonstrated to be the best to withstand adverse weather conditions and has become a general favorite with planters of South Texas. In favorable seasons this corn will yield from 80 to 100 bushels per acre, while other varieties make from 35 to 50 bushels. It is the only early variety that matures large ears, ripening at the same time as the earliest sorts.

Qt., 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40c.; bu., \$2.50.

Champion White Pearl—Undoubtedly and unqualifiedly the best all-around Corn on earth. It is pearly white, rich in saccharine matter, prolific, ears well shaped and quick to mature. It is unexcelled as a stock food and makes an excellent roasting ear. Under favorable conditions, roasting ears can be pulled in 42 days.

Qt., 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40c.; bu., \$2.00.

Iowa Gold Mine Corn—A popular Yellow Dent Corn originated in Iowa. This Corn, since its introduction a few years since, has attained wide popularity. The ears are of good size and shape, and of a bright golden yellow color; has very long grains and small red cob; matures in about 95 days and has given fine satisfaction throughout the Corn belt. Our seed was grown from direct headquarters' stock.

By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25c. By freight or express, qt., 15c.; pk., 60c.; 1 bu., \$2.00; 2 bu., \$3.75; 5 bu., \$9.00; 10 bu., \$17.50. Sacked free.

POP CORN.

It pays to raise Pop Corn as a general crop. Demand usually exceeds the supply. It is as easily grown as field Corn and pays 3 or 4 times the amount per acre. For main crop the Monarch White Rice and Golden Seal will bring the best prices; they are better known. Let the children try a small patch anyway for home use. Ask for prices in quantity.

Monarch White Rice—It is the best white variety. Bears from 3 to 4 ears per stalk,

and produces 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. per acre. It will pay you to try it.

Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c.; qt., 30c.; by express, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 60c.; pk., \$1.00.

Improved Golden Dent—A standard variety and one of the very best yellow grained Corns for the South. It is a vigorous grower, heavy yielder, and a very popular stock Corn. It has given good satisfaction wherever planted and we highly recommend it to anyone who has not already given it a trial.

Qt., 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 60c.; pk., \$2.00.

Iowa Silver Mine—it is a pure white Corn, with large ears, often measuring 10 to 11 inches in length and weighing as high as $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. Kernels are of unusual length, usually rough at the outer ends, and ears are splendidly filled out at tips. The Corn matures in about 100 days.

By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25c. By freight, qt., 10c.; pk., 50c.; bu., \$2.00; 2 bu., \$3.75; 5 bu., \$9.00; 10 bu., \$17.50. Sacked free.

Hickory King—Has very white grain, produces 2 to 3 ears per stalk; cob very small; matures in 110 days.

Qt., 10c.; pk., 75c.; bu., \$2.25; 2 bu., \$4.00.

DANDELION.

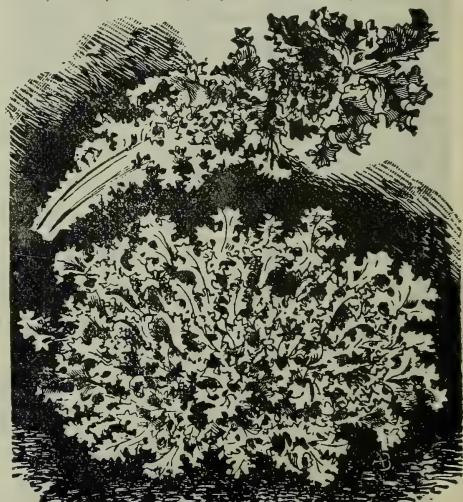
Ger., Pardeblume; Fr., Pissen-Lit; Sp., Amargón; Ital., Lente de Leone.

Improved Large Leaf—An improved variety, very early and largely cultivated for greens, or if blanched like Celery makes a fine and delicious salad. The roots when dried and roasted are often employed as a substitute for coffee.

Pkt., 5c.; oz. 25c.

ENDIVE.

Ger., Endivie; Fr., Chicoree; Sp., Escarola; Ital., Indiva.



Green Curled Endive.

ENDIVE—Continued.

One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill; three pounds will plant an acre.

Culture—Seed may be sown at any time except February and March; sow in drills three feet apart and thin to ten inches in the row; ten days before wanted for the market, bring the outer leaves to the center and tie together, which bleaches the inner leaves.

Green Curled—Leaves finely laciniated, giving the plant a mossy appearance.

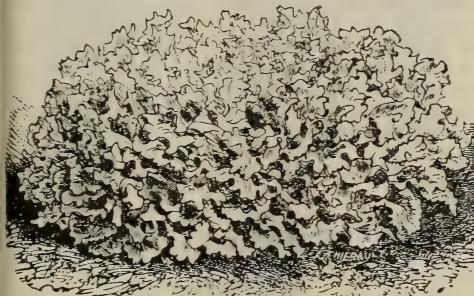
Price per packet, 5c; per oz., 20c; per lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Batavian Round—Larger leaved than the above, but equally as good.

Price per packet, 5c; per oz., 20c; per lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Italian Red Ribbed Endive—The most popular variety, producing beautifully curled dark green leaves; crisp, tender and blanches cream white.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.10.



Broad-Leaved Escarole.

GORDS.

The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection.

Dipper—The old-fashioned Calabash.

Price per packet, 5c; per oz., 15c.

Sugar Trough—The largest of the Gourd family.

Price, per packet, 5c; per oz., 15c.

Hercules Club—Long, club-shaped and a rapid grower.

Price, per packet, 5c; per oz., 15c.

Nest Egg—Size, shape and color of a hen's egg. Used as a nest egg.

Price, per packet, 5c; oz., 15c.

Orange—Size, color and shape of an orange, and sweet scented.

Price, per packet, 10c; per oz., 15c.

EGG PLANTS.

One Ounce Seed will Produce 2,000 Plants.

Culture—The seed should be sown in hot beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become strong and robust. When



New Orleans Market Eggplant.

warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South and extensively cultivated.

Florida High Bush—A new variety of strong, upright growth, fruit large, of excel-



New York Market Eggplant.

EGG PLANTS—Continued.

lent quality and usually borne a foot or more above ground.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.10.

Improved New York Spineless—The standard, largest and best.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.10.

Black Beauty—Of recent introduction, handsome, purple fruit.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50

N. O. Market. Favorite with market gardeners here.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.10.

Giant Italian Fennel.

Sow during fall and spring in rows. In flavor it resembles celery. Has been largely grown of late for shipping to Northern markets.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10

GARLIC.

Ger., Knobblanch; Fr., Ail; Sp., Ajo; Ital., Aglio.

This is a vegetable which is used to a great extent in the South, especially in Louisiana. It is used chiefly by the foreign population to flavor stews, and so forth.

25c per pound, postpaid, or 20c per lb. by express of freight, not prepaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

KOHL-RABI.

Ger., Kohl-Rabi; Fr., Chou Rave; Sp., Nabicol; Ital., Cavolo Rapa.

One ounce of seed will sow about 200 feet



White Vienna Kohlrabi.

of drill, or produce 1,500 plants in seed bed.

Culture—Plant and treat like cabbage, and remember that rapid, continuous growth produces the tender plant. The flavor is similar to turnips, yet far superior in palatableness. No Southern home should be without this vegetable. Seed may be sown at any time you would plant cabbage.

White Vienna—Flesh white and tender, and tops very short; a rapid grower and a favorite trucker's sort.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.60.

Try This in place of Turnips, you will find it more palatable.

Purple Vienna—Similar to above, save outer skin has a purple tinge. Prices the same.

Large Green—Hardy, quite late, and used for feeding stock. Bulbs large, weighing eight to ten pounds, whitish green in color; leaves large and numerous.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

KALE, OR BORECOLE.

Extensively grown, especially in the South during the fall, winter and spring. The leaves are used principally for greens. A favorite way is to cook them with bacon. Also used for garnishing. Where climate permits seed may be sown any time from August to October, broadcast or preferably in drills eighteen inches apart so that the plants when small may be cultivated. The quality is improved rather than injured by frosts if not too heavy. Farther north sow in April or May in rich, light soil in rows two to three feet apart and where plants of the largest size are desired thin to two feet apart in row. It is better not to cut or handle the plants while frozen, but if this is unavoidable, thaw them out in cold water. The young shoots, which start up in the spring from the old stumps, are very tender and make excellent greens.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

LEEK.

Belongs to the onion family. Sow early in the fall or spring in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, covering with one-half inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. Thin so as to leave two plants to a foot of row, and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If one desires very white and tender leeks, transplant when about six inches high, setting four inches apart in trenches about two feet apart and gradually earth up like celery.



Broad American Flag.

London Flag—This variety is hardy, of good quality, and is extensively cultivated in this country.

Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

LEEKs—Continued.



Large Carentan Leek.

Large American Flag—A variety similar to, but larger than the London Flag; very popular with some market gardeners.

Packet, 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Large Rouen—Stems very large, but comparatively short; the leaf is very broad covered with whitish bloom. Stands a long time in condition for use.

Packet, 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Monstrous Carentan—The largest variety; often three inches in diameter and becoming very white and tender. An exceptionally hard and desirable sort.

Packet, 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Cabbage or Head Lettuce

Culture—Sow the seeds in beds and transplant to the open in rows fourteen inches apart and ten inches in the row; in making the seed bed, it is best to have it rather poor than rich. As ants are very fond of this seed, it is best to sprout the seed before planting; failure to do this is the not infrequent cause of growers complaining that the seed is infertile. The soil for lettuce should be quite rich, rather moist and kept well cultivated and fertilized. Our local markets require a large head lettuce, as for instance, the Big Boston, while other markets require

the Grand Rapids type. Truckers should learn the types required in the various markets before shipping.

Hanson Improved—Always sure to make large, handsome heads of excellent quality; outer leaves green, with light veins, inner leaves white.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Big Boston—A popular sort for outdoor winter culture and also in demand as a compact, large bearing, forcing sort. Plants large, very hardy and vigorous; leaves broad,



Imp. Royal Cabbage Lettuce.

comparatively smooth but wavy at edge, thin and very hard; color bright, light green; when well grown are quite tender. Grown extensively in the South as a winter Lettuce.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

California Cream Butter—A strong growing sort, with large, green leaves marked with scattered brown dashes. It forms a very solid head of rich cream-colored leaves, very thick, tender and of splendid quality.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

Salamander—A large, compact, light green head of excellent quality. One of the most



May King Lettuce.

LETTUCE—Continued.



Trocadero Lettuce.

satisfactory heading Lettuces for growing outdoors. A great heat resister.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

An ounce will produce 2,500 plants.

Early Italian Cos.—This variety of recent introduction is the earliest and most dwarf of all Cos Lettuces. It grows stiffly erect, only 6 to 7 inches high, and is tightly folded. The inside leaves are of a pure white color, very crisp and of exceedingly mild flavor.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10.

May King (New)—Heads extra large and solid, green outside, but heart clear yellow, very desirable.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter—Forms large solid heads, leaves smooth and thick, tender and fine flavored.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Big Boston Lettuce.

Perfection Paris Cos.—Finest of all the Cos. Sorts.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Large Passion—A selected strain, large, solid heads.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Improved Royal Cabbage—A large, white cabbage variety.

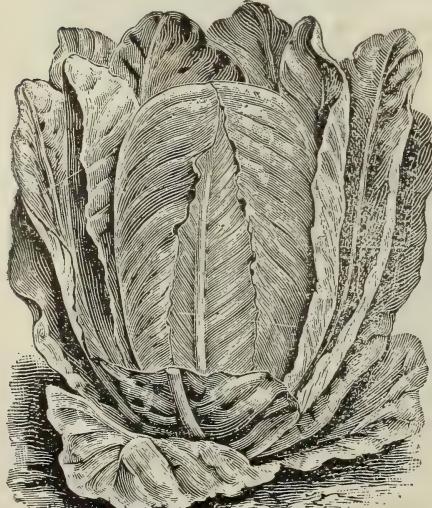
Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

White Summer Cabbage—Bright green, vigorous and forms a firm head of thick, tender leaves, inner ones blanched a beautiful cream-yellow.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

Trocadero (French Strain)—One of the best varieties for shipping.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.



Perfection Paris Cos. Lettuce.



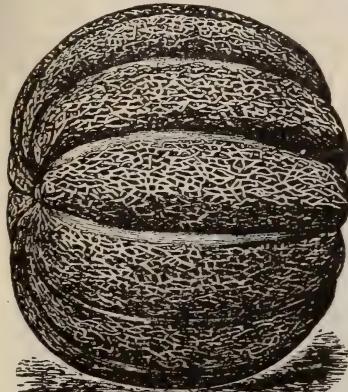
Large Passion Lettuce.

MELONS.

MUSK AND CANTELOUPE.

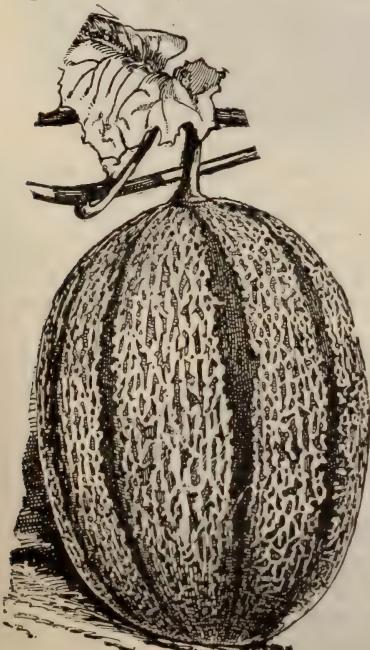
Ger., Cantaloupe; Fr., Melon Muscade; Sp., Melone Muscatel; Ital., Popone.

One ounce of seed will plant sixty hills; two and a half pounds will plant an acre.



New Orleans Market Melon.

Culture—Plant in hills of 6x6 feet; use only thoroughly rotted manure in the hills; cultivate as for cucumbers; keep close watch for insect enemies, and spray vigorously just a little bit before they appear, and keep up the good work.



Rocky Ford Melon.

GREEN FLESH VARIETIES.

Genuine Rocky Ford—A sweet, luscious Melon that has become world-famous for its captivating flavor. It is safe to say that no Melon has ever come on the market which has sold so readily and at such high prices as the Rocky Ford, often to the exclusion of other varieties.

The reason for the popularity of this Melon is two-fold. First, its superb table qualities, being firm, sweet and remarkably solid. Second, its wonderful shipping quality, which enables it to be carried great distances, and yet arrive in first-class condition for market. The fruit is of medium size, slightly oval shaped, heavily netted and solid. The flesh is green, thick and juicy. It is early and wonderfully productive.

Our seed was grown for us by one of the most careful and reliable growers in Colorado.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Netted Gem—Very early, small, coarsely netted, green flesh, fine flavored. Good shipping variety.

Extra Early Hackensack—From ten to fifteen days earlier than the Hackensack, and of the same type and size; it is the result of intelligent selection.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Texas Cannon Ball—This Melon is as round as a ball, of medium size, 6 to 8 inches in diameter and heavily netted. Flesh light green, melting and highly flavored. Remarkably solid with extremely small seed cavity.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Banana—Fruit two feet long and six inches in diameter. A great resister of drought.

New Orleans Market—A large, ribbed, rough-netted Melon in universal demand during the entire season.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 90c.

Acme, or Baltimore—Oval-shaped fruits of medium size. They are thickly netted, well-ribbed and the firm, green flesh is of superior flavor. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

ORANGE OR YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Burrell's Gem—A truly delicious Melon for home use, or if you desire a variety which will bring a fancy price on the market, we unhesitatingly recommend the Burrell Gem. It is of about the same size and shape as the Rocky Ford, but has rich golden yellow flesh of the most delicious flavor, solid, and a most desirable shipping sort.

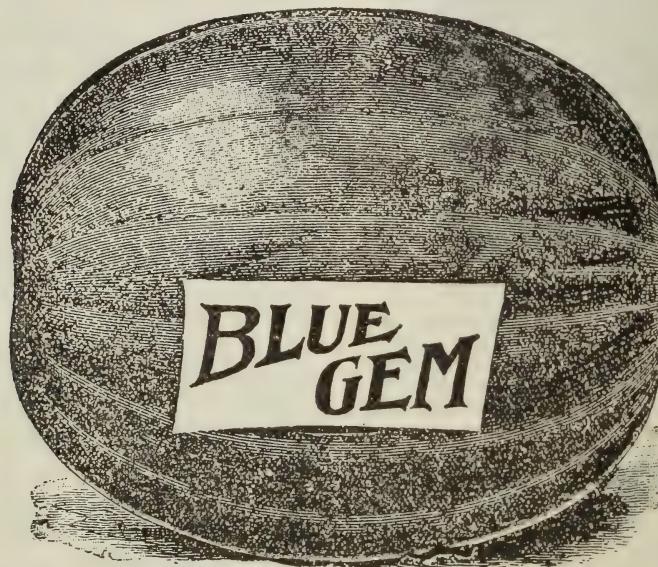
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Emerald Gem—Undoubtedly the finest in flavor and the earliest to ripen of the yellow fleshed varieties, and while too soft to stand shipping any great distance is fine for the markets.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

WATER MELONS.

To make certain of raising good Water Melons, it is essential that the plants have a good start and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure—hen manure, guano, or other forms rich in nitrogen being most desirable. Over this highly-manured soil put an inch or more of fresh earth and plant the seeds on this, covering them about an inch deep. It is important that the seed should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and dry, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. When the plants have formed the first pair of rough leaves, they should be thinned so as to leave two or three of the strongest and best to each hill. Frequent watering of the plants with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insect pests.

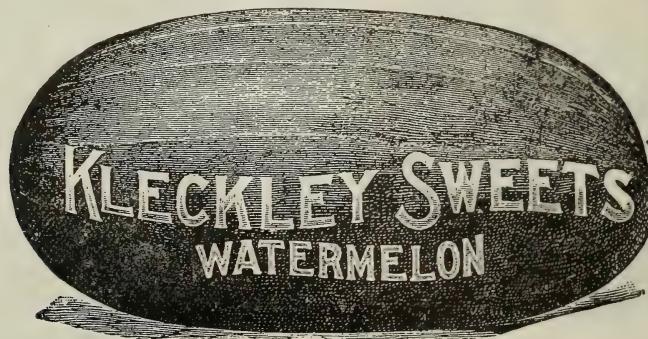


Kleckley's Sweets—Unsurpassed for home use or near market. Vine vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, oblong, tapering slightly towards the stem end, dark green, often showing fine russetting. Flesh very bright, rich red, exceedingly sweet. So crisp and tender that it will not stand ship-

ping, the fruit bursting open if subjected to even a slight jar, or when the rind is penetrated with a knife. Seed white.

Packet, 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Florida Favorite—A splendid melon of very large size and excellent quality. Fruit long, dark green, mottled and striped with

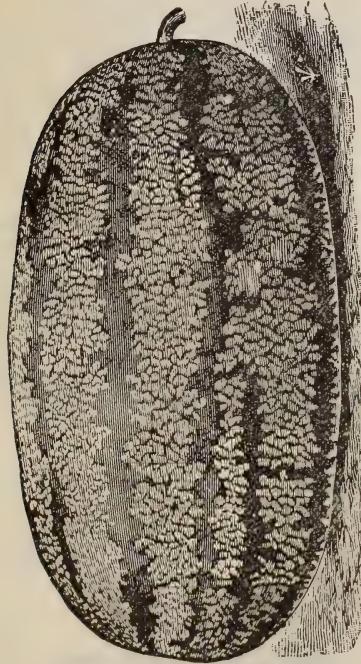


TRUCK FARMERS, WRITE TO US FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES.

WATER MELONS—Continued.

lighter shade; rind thin but firm. Flesh very bright, deep red, very sweet and tender. Vines vigorous and productive. Seed white. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Alabama Sweet—A very large, long melon of excellent quality; very popular in the South, where it is grown extensively for shipping. Color rather deep green, with dark, irregular striping. Rind firm; flesh bright red. Seed white.



Rattlesnake Melon.

Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Preserving Citron—This variety combines all the best characteristics of a preserving Melon, and often attains a weight of 20 lbs. Flesh white and very firm.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Tom Watson—The best Watermelon ever produced. A wonderfully popular variety. Stocks of seed last year were entirely exhausted before the end of season. You must order early if you want Tom Watson. After testing all varieties of Melons, we do not hesitate to pronounce this one of the sweetest, most delicious Melons in existence, and it is especially desirable for the private family. The skin is dark green, faintly striped; flesh bright red and peculiarly rich, crisp and pleasant flavored. It ripens early, is of large size, is a poor shipper, but a long keeper. Market gardeners will also be pleased with it.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

Kolb's Gem—A very large, round or slightly oval melon, often flattened on the ends; marked with irregularly mottled stripes of dark and light green. Rind exceedingly hard and firm, making it one of the best sorts for shipping. Flesh bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. Vines vigorous and productive. Seed black.

Packet 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Dixie—A popular market sort. Vine vigorous, large growing and hardy, ripening its fruits earlier than most of the large sorts; fruit medium sized to large, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind and is of the best quality. Seed black. This variety is highly esteemed, especially in the South.

Packet 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Gypsy, or Georgia Rattlesnake—One of the largest, oldest and most popular sorts, particularly in the South. Fruit oblong, of light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with a darker shade. The flesh is bright scarlet and very sweet.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Triumph—A Southern variety which has become very popular with shippers. The fruit is of largest size, nearly round, dark green, sometimes indistinctly striped with a lighter shade and has a thin and firm rind which makes it an excellent shipper. Flesh bright red and of good quality. The vine makes a strong and vigorous growth and can be depended upon under ordinarily favorable circumstances to set a large number of fruit. Seed black.

Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

MUSHROOMS.

Growing Mushrooms is not difficult. Get reliable Spawn, start right and the results are certain and profitable.

To those unfamiliar with the growing of Mushrooms the mere mention of the name seems to convey the idea that there is some mystery connected with it and that the process and equipment are so costly as to be out

MUSHROOMS—Continued.

of reach of ordinary mortals. Never was there such a fallacy, and it is the "Professionals" and "Experts" who are to blame for putting such ridiculous and foolish notions into people's heads. Anyone who starts right can grow Mushrooms successfully. He must know how to prepare the beds, where to locate them and how to take care of the crop. But the grower of Radishes or Melons must know that much about the crops he expects to raise. So after all there is no more mystery or difficulty in successfully growing Mushrooms than there is in growing Radishes or Melons.

It is sold in bricks, each weighing about 1½ lbs., and is sufficient to plant nine square feet of prepared bed.

Price, 25c per pound. If sent by mail, add 12 cents for postage.

MUSTARD.

Ger., Senf.; Fr., Moutard; Sp., Mostaza.

An ounce will sow 80 feet of drill; two pounds to an acre.

Culture—Here in the South the seed is mixed in ashes and sown broadcast; used



Giant Curled Mustard.

principally for "greens." Thousands of bunches are daily sold on the New Orleans market, and buyers never tire of them.

Chinese, Very Large Savoy-Leaved—A European variety, with light green, very large leaves. It has not the same taste as the large-leaved or the large curled, but will stand longer before going to seed.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Southern Giant—The favorite here, sown largely for the market. Leaves are pale green, large and curled or scalloped on the edges.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

White or Yellow London—This variety is like the brown, differing only in the color of

the seed. We sell great quantities of it for seasoning pickles.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Black or Brown London—Used as a salad, but much inferior to the curled varieties. The seed is used largely for seasoning pickles.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

OKRA or GUMBO

Ger., Safran; Fr., Gombaud; Sp., Quimbobo; Ital., Ocra.

An ounce of seed will plant 30 hills.

Culture: Be careful not to plant until the ground is warm; wet, cool soil rots the seed; plant in rows 2 feet apart and 3 feet between rows and cultivate as for corn; pick the seed pods as fast as they appear and the more you pick the more the plant will yield. Seed may be planted as early as March if conditions are favorable.

Kleckley's Favorite—The sturdy plants grow 2½ feet high, and have many leaves, and bear attractive, smooth, white pods at each leaf-joint. The pods are about 6 inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter, gradually tapering to the end. While young, the pods are tender and fleshy.

Perkin's Perfected Long Pod—An improved strain of Perkin's Mammoth Green Pod, with better shaped pods in abundance, which, when ready for use, are from 4 to 5 inches long, of handsome shape and color. Used largely by canners as it is of uniformly good quality.

Dwarf Green—Bears pods ready for use ten days to two weeks earlier than the tall sorts. The plants are of dwarf, stocky growth and very prolific.



LARGE BUYERS—WE WILL QUOTE SPECIAL PRICES ON MELON SEEDS ON REQUEST. SEND US LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

OKRA—Continued.



French Market Okra.

White Velvet—Tall-growing sort, with attractive long, white pods, which are round and of velvety smoothness.

French Market Dwarf—Very productive; long green pods.

Prices on above: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

ONION SETS

During their season we carry a full line of Red, Yellow and White Commercial Onion Sets, on which we will be glad to make figures in quantities of 1 peck to a car load.

Onion Sets, when planted in January and February, here in the South, will most always produce fine large bulbs. They should be set out in rows five or six inches apart and about eight or ten inches in the rows.

Red Western Sets—Will produce a fairly good Onion, but are planted mostly for use in the South as green Onions. They do very well in North Louisiana and Mississippi.

Yellow Western Sets—Same as the red sets only different in color, which is of a pale yellow or brown.

White Western Sets—A fine variety of same quality as the red and yellow sets, but are not as hardy and do not keep as well.

Extra Early White Pearl, 65 Days—In many respects the most remarkable onion under cultivation, being the earliest of all. Flavor very mild. The keeping qualities of the matured Onion are very good, but the Sets sprout very early and should be planted in October. We can furnish sets in September.

White Bermuda—Have sets of these in the fall only.

Crystal White Wax—This variety is popular at the South where the transplanting

method of culture is practiced. A large, beautiful, silvery white-skinned variety, of handsome flat shape, of very fine flavor and quality.

	Not Postpaid.	Prepaid.	Pt.	Qt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Pk.	Pk.
Red Western	15	25	50		\$.90	
Yellow Western	15	25	50		.85	
White Western	15	25	55		1.00	
Extra Early White Pearl	15	30	70		1.25	
White Bermuda	15	30	70		1.25	
Crystal White Wax.....	15	30	70		1.25	

If Onion Sets, in pints or quarts, are ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 5c pt. and 10c qt.

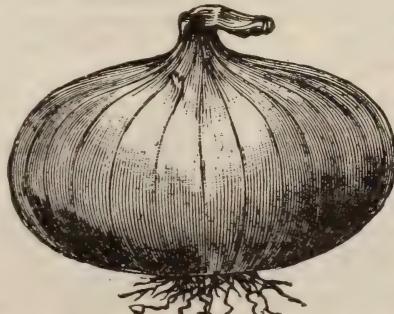
TESTED ONION SEED.

1 Oz. Seed to 200 Feet Drill; 5 lbs. to an Acre.

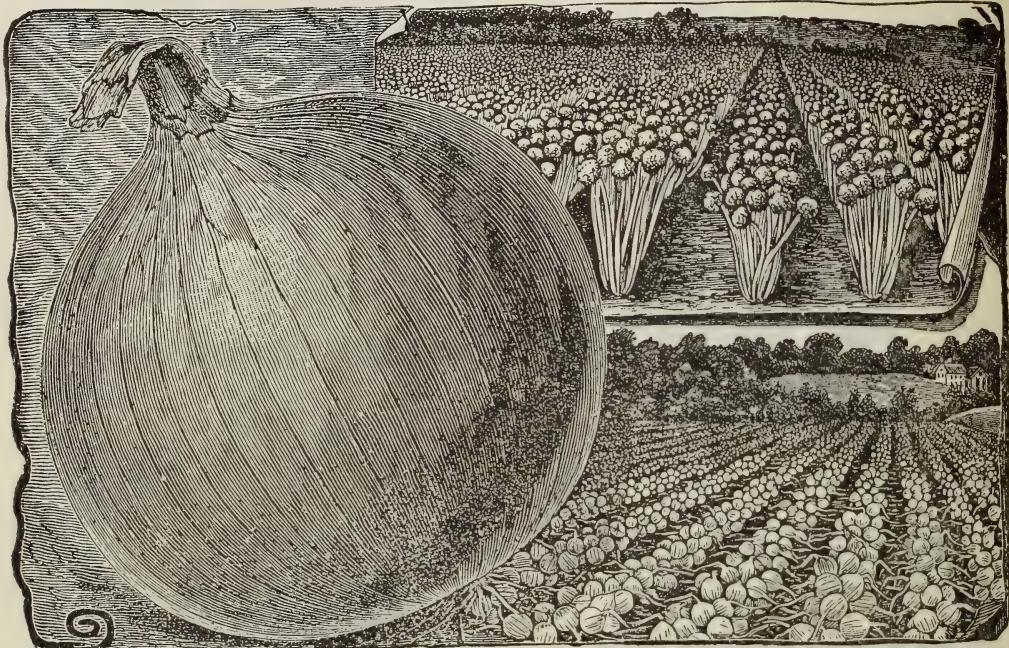
Culture: In this latitude the seed should be sown from the 15th of September to about the 15th of November. If sown sooner, a good many will throw up seed stalks, which impair the keeping quality of the Onion. We sow the seed broadcast; protect the seed beds by spreading green moss over them, which is removed every evening and replaced in the morning. Some gardeners use Latania leaves for covering the beds. When the seed is coming up, in seven or nine days, the cover has to be removed entirely, but if the weather is dry, the watering has to be continued. They thrive best in loamy soil.

When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill they are transplanted into rows, which can be from one to two feet apart, according to the mode of cultivation, and about five to six inches apart in rows. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before setting out plants. We generally shorten the tops and roots. In April the Onion will be ready to take up.

In sections where it is too cold to sow Onion seed in the fall, the Creole can be sown in January and February. In that



Australian Brown.



Creole Onion.

case they should be sown very thinly in drills, thinned out to a proper stand, and by the end of spring they will produce a good-sized Onion. Growers here use very little, if any, fertilizers, but it can be used with advantage.

Louisiana or Red Creole—Best for the South, good keeper.

Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.60.

Yellow Prizetaker—Immense size, globe-shaped, selected.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10.

Australian Brown Onion—Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid, and most attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. The color of the skin is a clear amber brown.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10.

White Bermuda—(Teneriffe Grown), Early, flat-shape.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; lb., \$2.60.

Red Bermuda—(Teneriffe Grown.) Early flat shape.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; lb., \$2.60.

Mammoth Silver King—The largest white Onion in cultivation.

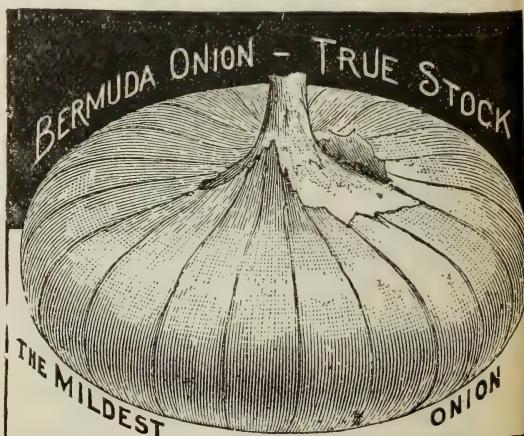
Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10.

White Wonder, or White Creole—A beautiful white Onion, especially adapted to the South. It has a thorough, tight, milky-white

skin, fine shape, is very solid and a good keeper. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.10.

Crystal White Wax—This is a beautiful white, early-maturing Onion. Largely planted in the fall; does well planted in the spring also.

Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.60.



IN COMPARING PRICES, REMEMBER WE PAY THE POSTAGE ON OUNCES, POUNDS, PINTS AND QUARTS. SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER.



Large Red Wethersfield—Half early and a good keeper, large size.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10.

Yellow Danvers—A standard sort, early, and a good keeper.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10.

PARSLEY.

1 Oz. Seed to 250 Feet Drill; 8 Lbs. to an Acre.

Culture: Can be sown during the fall, from August to October, and during spring, from the end of January, to the end of April. It is generally sown broadcast.

Plain Leaved—This is the kind raised for New Orleans market.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Double Curled—The leaves of this variety are curled. It has the same flavor as the other kind. Has been largely grown of late for shipping.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Improved Garnishing—This is the best kind to ornament a dish; it has the same flavor as the other kinds.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

Creole Parsley—Best for summer.

Turnip-Rooted—The edible portion of this variety is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.



Curled Parsley.

GIVE OUR SEEDS A TRIAL AND BE CONVINCED THAT WHAT WE ASK ARE FACTS.

PARSNIP.

1 Ounce Seed to 250 Feet of Drill.

Culture: Should be sown in deep, mellow soil, deeply spaded, as the roots are long, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart. When the plants are three inches high thin out to three inches apart in the rows. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for spring and summer crops.

The Hollow Crown, or Sugar—Is the kind generally cultivated; it possesses all the good qualities for which other varieties are recommended.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

PEAS

1 Qt. to 150 Feet of Drill; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushels to an Acre.

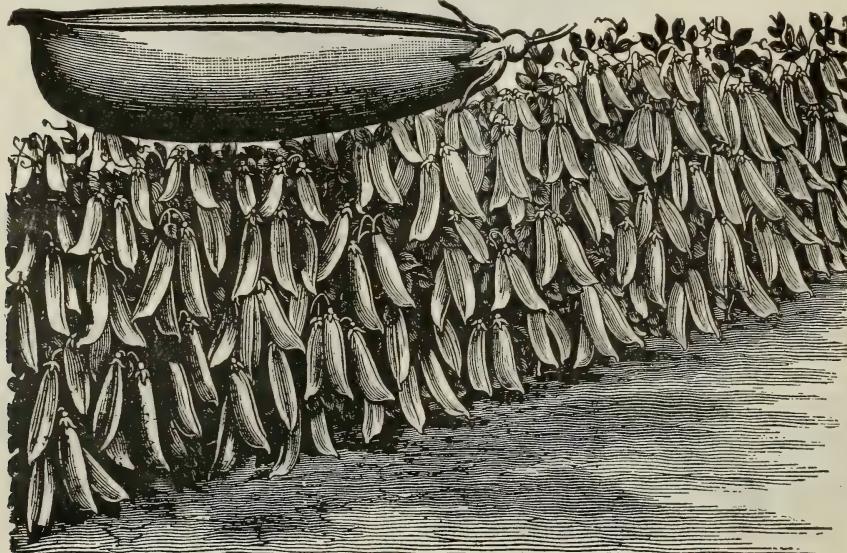
Culture: Peas are a fine vegetable, and therefore are very generally cultivated. It is best to plant in ground matured the previous year, else they will make more vines than peas. As a general thing, the Dwarf kinds require richer ground than the tall-growing varieties. Marrowfat Peas, planted in rich ground, will not bear well, but they produce in sandy, light soil.

Peas have to be planted in drills two inches deep and from two to three feet apart, according to the height they may grow. Tom Thumb can be planted one foot apart, whereas the White Marrowfat or Champion of England require three feet. The Extra Early, Early Washington and Tom Thumb

can be planted during August and September for fall. During November and December we plant the Marrowfat; January and February, or as late as March, all kinds can be planted; but for the latter month only



Early Alaska Peas.



First and Best Peas.

the earliest varieties should be used, as the late varieties will get mildewed before they bring a crop. Peas will bear much better if some brush or rods are stuck in the drills to support them, and even the Dwarf kinds will bear better when stacked.

Alaska—One of the very earliest and best.
Pt., 25; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.50.

American Wonder—Early and productive, fine quality.
Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

Blue Beauty—Pods medium size, peas of fine flavor.
Pt., 25; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.50.

Champion of England—A well-known variety, pole.
Pt., 25; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.50.

Strategem—Very large pods, peas of first quality.
Pt., 25; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.50.

Early Washington—Favorite with market gardeners here.

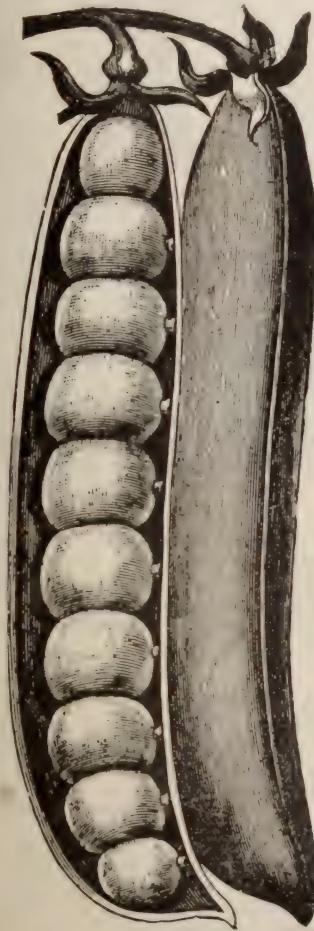
Pt., 25; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.50.

First and Best—Our standard market garden, extra early peas.

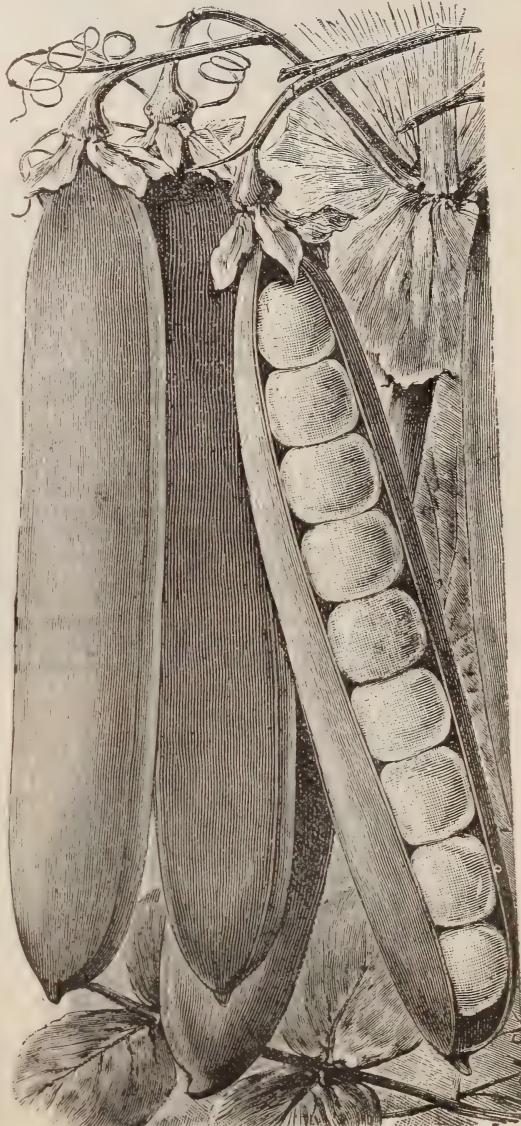
Pt., 25; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.50.

Telephone—Large, full pods, prolific, tall-growing variety.

Pt., 25; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.50.



White Marrowfat Peas.



Gradus Peas.

THE BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S CABBAGE SEED HAS NO EQUAL.
ONE TRIAL CONVINCES.

Write for Special Prices on Peas in Bushel Lots.

Prizewinner—The heaviest cropper of any of the Early wrinkled sorts.

Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

Blackeye Marrowfat—Good tall-growing winter variety, very productive.

Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

Large White Marrowfat—Similar to the above, pale.

Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

Gardus, or Prosperity—Large wrinkled peas, with pods as large as Telephone and as early as First and Best.

Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

PEPPER.

Ger., Pfeffer; Fr., Piment; Sp., Pimiento; Ital., Peperone.

One ounce of seed will produce 1,500 plants. Crop matures in about 100 days.

Culture! Sow seeds in frames and transplant to the open as soon as the ground is hard, in rows three feet apart and two feet in row.

Chinese Giant—This most desirable variety, of recent introduction, is undoubtedly the largest sweet Pepper ever offered. They are very large and are of a bright scarlet color when ripe. The flesh is quite thick, mild and remarkably sweet.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.10.

Sweet Mountain or Spanish Mammoth—The fruit does not ripen until late. It is very large, smooth and handsome; unripe, a deep green color, entirely free from any purple tinges, and when mature, a rich red. Flesh thick, sweet and mild flavored.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.60.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose—Our stock of this well-known variety is a great improvement on the best stock obtainable only a



Cayenne Pepper.

few years ago. Plant vigorous, compact, very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. Fruit large, with thick, mild flesh, of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles; color bright red when ripe. The best kind for stuffing.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10.

Long Red Cayenne—A long slim, pointed pod, and when ripe, or a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10.

Ruby King—(Often called Sweet Pepper)—This variety grows to a larger size than the Sweet Spanish Monstrous, and is of different shape. The fruit is from five to six inches long by about three to four inches in diameter, and of bright red color. It is remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.60.

Red Cherry—A second early sort. Plant tall, bearing a profusion of round, bright red fruit which is very pungent when ripe. The plant, when in fruit, is very handsome and ornamental.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10.

Red Chili—A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright, rich red pods are about two inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10.



PEPPER—Continued.

Bird Eye—Small, as the name indicates. It is very hot and used principally for pepper vinegar.

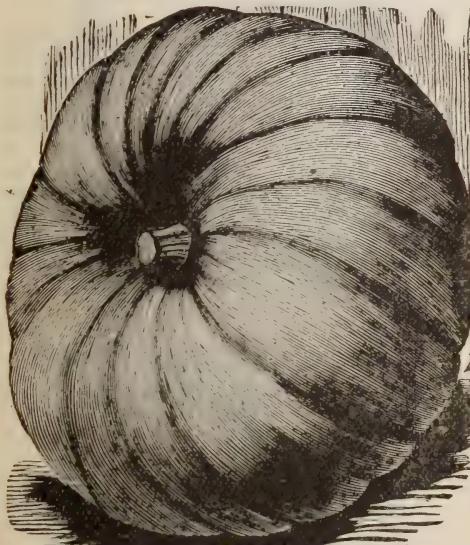
Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.10.

Tabasco (Genuine)—Grown extensively for making the well-known Tabasco sauce; in fact, it is almost the only kind raised for that purpose; it is the hottest variety of the pepper family. It is very prolific as it produces bushes from three to four feet high, which are literally covered with fruit, which is about three-quarters to an inch in length and narrow.

Qt., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -pk., \$1.50; pk., \$5.10.

PUMPKIN.

1 Lb. Seed to 300 Hills; 5 Pounds to the Acre.



Golden Yellow Mammoth Pumpkin.

Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves. The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash.

Golden Yellow Mammoth—A very large French variety.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Large Cheese—Flat, one of the best field variety.

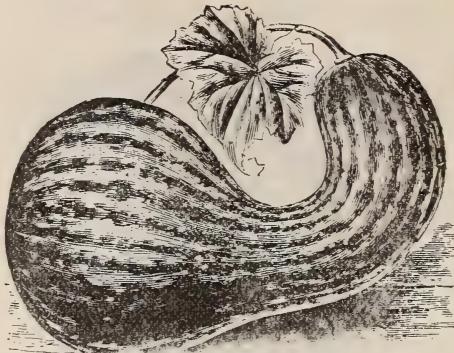
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early Sugar—Fine grained, sweet and prolific, small yellow.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Kentucky Field—For stock.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Cashaw Crookneck Pumpkin.

Green Striped Cashaw—Fine keeper of first quality crookneck.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

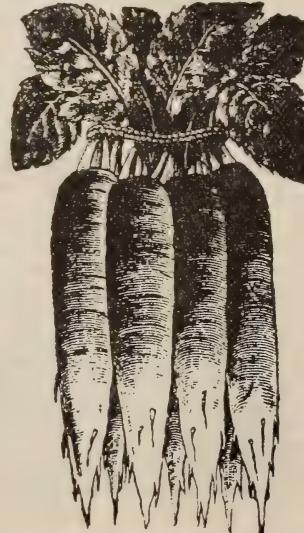
RADISHES.

Ger., Rettig; Fr., Radis; Sp., Rabinas; Ital., Ravenello.

One ounce to 100 feet of drill; crop should mature in eighteen to thirty days, as to variety; seeds germinate quickly.

Culture: Sown here the year around, give them light, rich soil and plenty of water. For the long varieties the soil should be loosened very deep.

Early Scarlet Turnip—A round, red turnip-shaped Radish with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Very



Half Long Scarlet Radish.

RADISHES—Continued.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.

desirable for early outdoor planting as well as forcing.

Chartier—Scarlet, shading to white at the tip; withstands heat and remains in the ground a long time before becoming "hot," a fine, long variety.

Half-Long Brightest Scarlet—A beautiful half-long, bright scarlet with snow-white tip; a beautiful Radish; a splendid seller and the best table variety; ready for the table in twenty-one days.

Long Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped—This is the brightest and handsomest scarlet Radish known, and a decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of this class. It makes roots for use in about twenty-five days from time of planting, and they continue in good condition until they are grown, when they are as large as the Wood's Early Frame.

Wood's Early Frame—A long, slender, bright red Radish of rapid growth and good flavor; can be forced under glass.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped—One of the handsomest of the turnip Radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is most attractive in appearance and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Roots slightly flattened on the underside; color very deep scarlet with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the best quality.

Early Scarlet Globe—The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped, a rich

bright scarlet in color; flesh white and tender. We specially recommend this to gardeners as a large, first early forcing Radish.

White Globe—Similar to the Scarlet Globe, save in the color.

French Breakfast—A quick-growing medium-sized Radish, rather oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip where it is pure white. A splendid variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and attractive color.

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved—This variety is a standard and excellent sort either for private gardens or the market. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color, and continue crisp and tender until fully matured when they are about six inches long.

Icicle, or Lady Finger—A very excellent variety with long, very smooth, white roots which are crisp and tender. It matures shortly after Wood's Frame, and is one of the most desirable of the white summer sorts.

China Rose Winter—Grows to enormous size and is good in all stages of its growth; a plant that can be planted in the fall and roots can be pulled until late in the spring.

Long Black Spanish—A winter variety; plant in the fall and pull as wanted; those



French Breakfast Radish.



weighing two pounds will be found as brittle as the younger ones.

Round Black Spanish—Similar to the above in every respect, except the tuber is globe-shaped instead of being oblong.

Long White Vienna—Large size, 8 to 12 inches long, 2 to 3 inches thick; white, solid and of good quality.

Prices on all Radishes are: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 60c, postpaid. If by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per lb.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT.

One of the earliest vegetables in the spring and highly esteemed as a spring tonic. Every garden should contain a bed of Rhubarb Roots; 1 oz. will sow 100 feet of drill.

Sow in spring in seed bed, in drills one foot apart. Cultivate well during the season and in the autumn or following spring transplant into deep, rich soil, from three to four feet apart. The stalks should not be cut before the third year. For immediate use order the roots, which come into use at once.

Linnaeus—Large and tender; the very finest of all.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Roots—20c each by mail, postpaid. By express, not prepaid, \$1.50 per doz.

SHALLOTS.

Fr., Eshallotte; Ger., Schallotten.

Culture: A small-sized Onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties, the red and white; the latter variety is the most popular. In the fall of the year the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart, and four to six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried and stored in a dry, airy place.

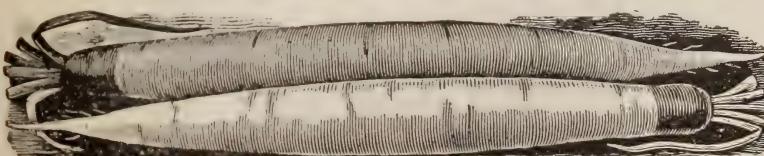
Prices, pt., 20c; qt., 30c; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -pk., 60c; pk., \$1.00.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

1 Oz., to 60 Feet of Drill.

A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways and partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the fall of the year. The ground ought to be manured the spring previous, deeply spaded and well pulverized. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart, and thin out from three to four inches in the rows.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.35.



Sandwich Island Salsify.

SORREL.

Planted in drills a foot apart during the fall of the year, and thinned out from three to four inches in the drills. Sorrel is used for



Broad-Leaved Sorrel.

various purposes in the kitchen. It is used the same as Spinach; also in soup and salad.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

SPINACH.

Sow 10 to 12 Pounds to the Acre.

A great deal of this is raised for the New Orleans market. It is very popular. Sown from September to the end of March. If the fall is dry and hot, it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them come up. The richer the ground, the larger the leaves.

Broad-Leaved Flanders—A standard sort.
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Curled Leaf Savoy—Large curled and wrinkled leaves.
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Round-Leaved Viroflay—Very large, dark green, a favorite sort.
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Long Standing—Leaves very large and thick, best for spring sowing.
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 50c.



Savoy Spinach.

Victoria—Extra dark black-green color. Two or three weeks later than the ordinary "Long-standing." A fine variety for spring sowing.

Oz., 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

SQUASH.

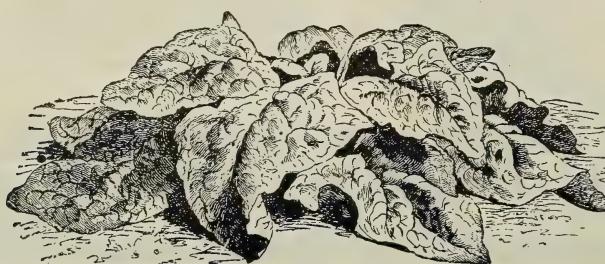
Ger., Spiese-Kurbis; Fr., Courge; Sp., Calabaza; Ital., Zucco.

Of the small varieties an ounce of seed will plant forty hills; of the large varieties, an ounce will plant, say, fifteen hills.

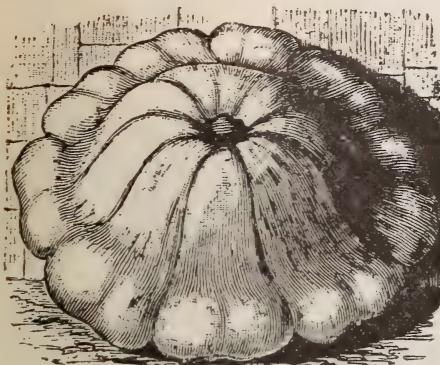
Culture: Plant in spring, soon as frost danger is over, and early in fall, as soon as rains have fallen, the small sorts in hills $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the large kinds in hills 6x8 feet, putting eight to ten seeds in a hill. Thin out to three plants to the hill and cultivate as long as the plow can be run.

Early White Bush or Patty-Pan—Is earlier than any other variety, of dwarf habit and very productive; grows in a bush form, and occupies less room on the ground than any other sort. It is the variety that is grown the most extensively for market and shipping purposes. Summer Squashes should always be used when young and tender, which can be determined by an impression of the nail.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop—Same as above, but of monstrous size.



Flanders Spinach.



Early Bush Squash.

Golden Summer Crookneck—Early, productive, golden skin, nicely warted and of excellent eating properties; very saleable.

Early Yellow Bush—Not as early as the White, but a very fine summer variety.

Boston Marrow—Second early, coming in about ten days after the Bush and Crookneck sorts. Skin yellowish, very thin; the flesh dry and fine grained and of unsurpassed flavor.

Hubbard—This is one of the best of the winter Squashes; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps well through the winter, boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet Potato. Our stock is most carefully selected in regard to quality of the flesh and color and wartiness of the shell, but the latter peculiarities are largely determined by the soils in which the Squashes are raised.

1/4- 1-

	Pkt.	Oz.	lb.	lb.
Early White Bush or Patty-				
Pan	5	10	25	75
Mammoth White Bush or				
Scallop	5	10	25	80
Hubbard	5	10	25	90
Early Yellow Bush.....	5	10	25	75
Golden Summer Crookneck.	5	10	25	75
Boston Marrow	5	10	25	90

Above prices are postpaid.

TOBACCO.

Culture: Sow seed early in the Spring, in seed bed; when plants are about 6 inches high transplant in hills 4 to 5 feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly. One ounce of seed for 5,000 plants.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c.

Havana Imported—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

TOMATOES.

Ger., Liebesapfel; Fr., Tomato; Sp., Tomate; Ital., Pomo d'oro.

An ounce of seed should produce 2,000 seedlings.

Culture: For early plants sow in seed boxes in drills, say four inches apart; when the seedlings are two inches high, plant in other boxes 4x4 inches. Don't have the soil in your seed boxes rich. When danger of frost is past plant in rows four feet apart and three feet apart in the row. It will be well in making the hills in which the Tomatoes are planted, to mix a full spadeful of well-rotted manure with the soil. Do not use fresh or half-rotted manure. If you have not the right kind of manure use a balanced commercial fertilizer. Give a thorough watering at time of transplanting and set the plants in the ground up to the first sound leaf. Owing to the probabilities, or rather possibilities, of having a wet season, it will be wise to throw up the beds on which to plant the Tomatoes, so, in the event of a long wet spell, the surplus water may run off. Tomatoes are impatient of water. Your vines will bear longer and will bear better fruit if they are staked, or otherwise kept off the ground. A cheap, though excellent plan, is to set stakes at an angle of 15 to 20 degrees from the perpendicular, at intervals of six to ten feet, and stretch on them wire netting on which the vines may rest. The fruit will fall below the netting and the leaves will cover so as to prevent sun scald. This plan will also assure a good circulation of air, which will tend to ward off disease. When insect enemies appear the spray can be more advantageously used. Other advantages will occur to the man who thinks—and he who doesn't think had best



Dwarf Champion Tomato.

TRY OUR TESTED STOCK OF ONION SEED.

TOMATOES—Continued.



devote his farm to corn and cotton instead of truck. **Matchless**—A very popular Tomato in the East. Fruit large, very smooth and symmet-

Perfection—This is one of the handsomestrical, ripening well to stem. Flesh rich, Tomatoes grown, and all who have tried its bright red color and of fine quality, although invariably large, round, smooth, handsome possibly not quite as firm as improved red fruit, pronounce it of the highest quality. Trophy or Stone.

It has been used very satisfactorily for forcing. **Enormous**—The largest Tomato known; a good main cropper, and a desirable family

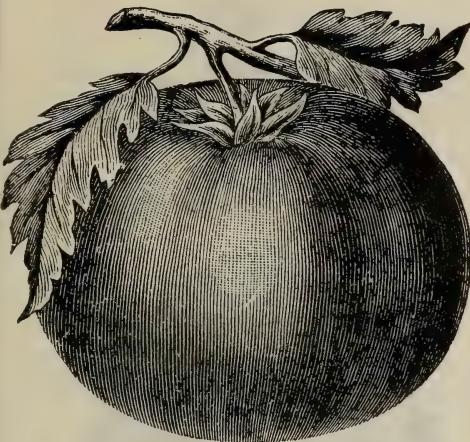
Dwarf Stone—This dwarf Tomato has a variety; we have the genuine stock, stout upright and compact growth. The fruit **Spark's Earliana**—This tomato is not only as large as the late Stone, and of the remarkable for its earliness, but for its very same color, a bright red, while it is as early large size, handsome shape and bright red as the other dwarf varieties, and like them color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite may be planted much closer. equal to the best medium and late sorts.

Stone—One of the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large Tomatoes of good quality from his first pickings \$725.00, clear of city. Our stock is distinctly superior to most freight and commission, being in the market of that offered under this name, being larger, fully a week before all others. Sparks' Earliana is as near seedless as any Tomato we Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit round, ever saw, containing less than one-fourth slightly flattened, very large and astonish—the seed of other varieties, and for this reasonably heavy. son the genuine seed can never be sold at

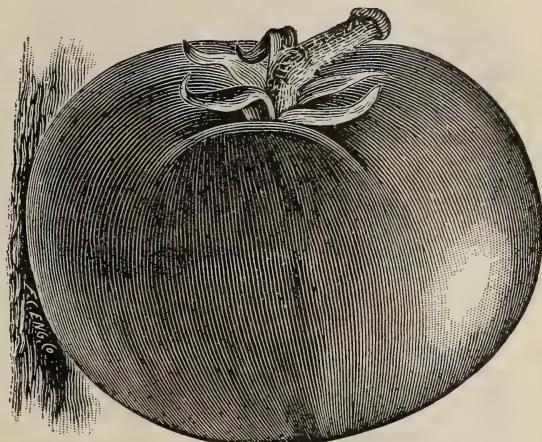
Dwarf Champion—A purple fruited variety a low price. forming a strong, erect, bushy plant two feet high. Often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit with truckers and growers for market on smooth, medium sized, fairly solid and is of account of its earliness, good yielding quality. Desirable for forcing as it canies and generally good appearance. The cold be planted closer to the glass and more or less is purplish-red, flesh solid, with no core, closely on the bench than the tall growing and is a little earlier than Beauty. A standard variety in Texas for shipping.

Beauty—Livingston's Beauty has retained **Improved Trophy**—By careful breeding the reputation it made many years ago as a good selection, there has been produced a perfect Tomato; we are keeping the strain which compares favorably with any pure and undefiled. in smoothness and regularity of the fruit.

TOMATOES—Continued.



Beauty Tomato.



Sparks' Earliana.

Its large, strong growing, vigorous and exceptionally productive vine, very solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep, rich red fruit, will satisfy the most exacting.

Ponderosa—A reddish fruited Tomato of largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a Tomato quite free from acid.

Favorite—Another of the Livingston introduction, but much improved by our growers.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	1-lb.
Acme	5	25	75	\$2.00
Stone	5	25	75	2.25
Dwarf Champion....	5	25	75	2.25
Improved Trophy....	5	25	75	2.25
Beauty	5	25	75	2.25
Enormous	5	25	75	2.25
Favorite	5	25	75	2.25
Matchless	5	25	75	2.25
Sparks' Earliana....	5	25	90	3.50
Dwarf Stone.....	5	25	75	2.25
Ponderosa	5	35	90	3.00
Perfection	5	25	75	2.25

Above prices are all postpaid.

TURNIPS.

Ger., Steckrube; Fr., Navet; Sp., Nabo; Ital., Navone.

Sow one and a half pounds to the acre; one ounce to 150 feet of drill.

Culture: Soil should be rich, light and well harrowed. In this section Turnips are usually sown broadcast, though occasionally are drilled in. When drilled there should be fourteen inches between rows. Plant from July to April.

Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved—An early variety and a great favorite for table use. Leaves few, entire, upright in growth. Root of medium size. Color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender.

Pomeranian White Globe—One of the most productive kinds and in good rich soil roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is globe shaped, skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Used largely for stock feeding but is also excellent for table use.

Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved—A most excellent garden variety and largely used in Southern states. Root medium sized, from four to five inches in diameter,

and about two inches thick; color white; very early, sweet and tender. It is desirable for table use but like other early sorts is spongy and inferior when overgrown.

Large Amber Globe—One of the best yellow fleshed varieties grown as a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow; top green. Grows to a large size, is hardy, keeps well and is a good cropper. Very popular in the South.

Yellow Globe—A round, smooth, medium sized, light yellow turnip, with crisp, firm flesh of fine quality; a very attractive and beautiful sort.

Yellow Aberdeen—Roots medium sized, round, flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; the variety is hardy and productive and the roots keep well. It is considered as approaching very nearly to the Ruta Baga in hardiness and firmness of texture and therefore is of special value for feeding cattle.

White Egg—A small snow-white variety of great sweetness and tenderness and of phenomenally rapid growth. A handsome looking bulb and is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early Turnips for market garden purposes.

Cow Horn, or Long White—Pure white, except a little shade of green at the top; carrot-like in form, slightly crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Delicate and well-flavored, of very rapid growth and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—The earliest Turnip in cultivation; about two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaved. The root is flat, of medium size, and quite smooth with a purple top. Flesh white, hard, and of fine quality.

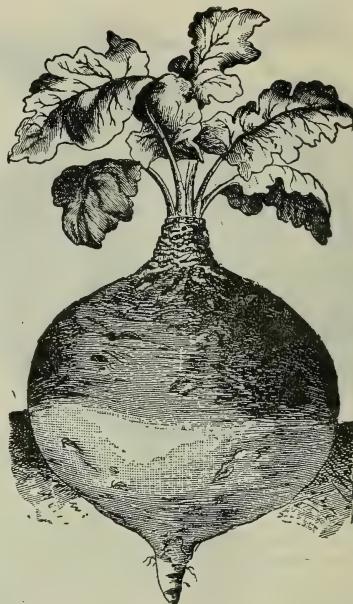
American Purple Top Ruta Baga—This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent for table use and stock feeding. We consider this one of the most desirable sorts.

Seven Top—Does not produce a good root, but is extensively grown in the South for the tops which are used as "greens." Very hardy and will grow all winter.

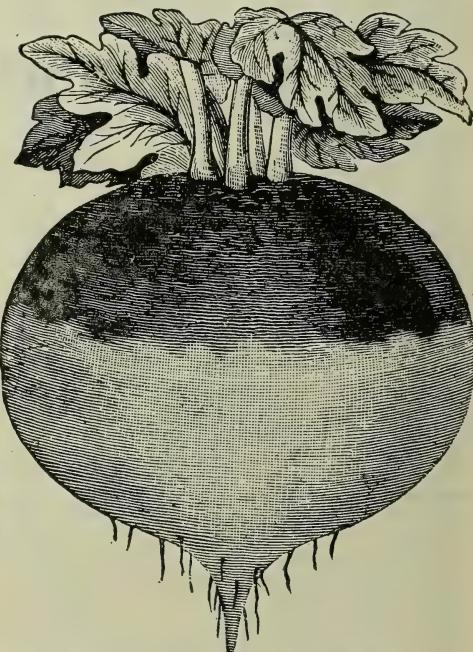
Purple Top White Globe—An early variety. Globe shaped; heavy cropper. In other respects similar to the Red Top Strap Leaf.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4- Lb.	1- Lb.	50
Early Purple Top Strap Leaf	5	10	15	50	
Purple Top White Globe.....	5	10	15	50	
Early White Flat Dutch.....	5	10	15	50	
Large Amber Globe.....	5	10	15	50	
Pomeranian White Globe...	5	10	15	50	
American Purple Top Ruta- baga	5	10	15	50	
Yellow Globe	5	10	15	50	
Yellow Aberdeen.....	5	10	15	50	
White Egg.....	5	10	15	50	
Cow Horn.....	5	10	15	50	
Extra Early Purple Top Mi- lan	5	10	20	65	
Seven Top	5	10	15	50	

All above are postpaid prices. If wanted by express, DEDUCT 10 cents per lb.



Purple Top Ruta Baga.



Purple Top Globe Turnip.



Early Red on Purple Top Turnip.

HERBS.

Sweet, Pot and Medicinal.

Culture: Most Herbs thrive best on light, sandy soil. Sow early in the Spring or Fall in carefully prepared and thoroughly cultivated ground. Plant shallow and press soil down firmly.

	Pkt.
Anise—Seeds aromatic and carminative.	\$0.05
Balm—For culinary purposes.....	.05
Basil—Dwarf or bush. Culinary herb...	.05
Basil—Sweet. Culinary herb used for flavoring soups, etc.....	.05
Bene—The leaves used for dysentery..	.05
Borage—Leaves used as a salad.....	.05
Caraway—Used in flavoring liquors and bread.....	.05
Catnip—Has medicinal qualities.....	.10

Coriander—Seeds aromatic.....	.05
Dill—Seeds used for flavoring vinegar	.05
Fennel—Sweet. Seeds aromatic; for flavoring05
Fennel—Florence. In flavor resembling celery.....	.05
Horehound—Has medicinal qualities..	.05
Lavender—For oil and distilled water	.05
Marjoram—Sweet. Used in seasoning	.05
Rosemary—Yields an aromatic oil and water05
Rue—Said to have medicinal qualities	.05
Sage—Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine.....	.05
Savory—Summer. Used as a culinary herb05
Savory—Winter. Used as a culinary herb05
Tansy—Generally used in bitters....	.10
Thyme—French10
Wormwood—Has medicinal qualities..	.05

SEED POTATOES.

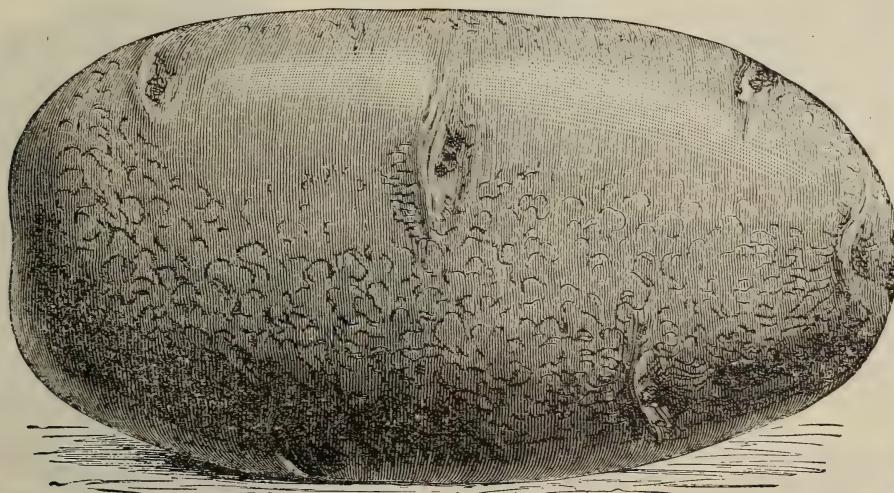
The Choicest of all Northern Stock.

Spring Planting: After the ground has been thoroughly plowed and harrowed, lay off the rows two and one-half feet apart, making a slight furrow, into which drop the pieces of potatoes every ten inches apart; cover with the hoe or turning plow. Just before the potatoes come up, run a light harrow over the ground to break the crust and also to kill young weeds and grass. After the potato plants are about six inches high, commence to cultivate with the horse cultivator, followed by the hoe. Two or three cultivations during the grow-

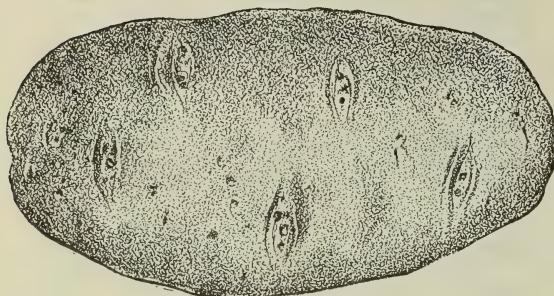
ing season are generally sufficient to secure a good crop. Do not cultivate too late; after the young potatoes are about one-third or one-half grown all cultivation must stop.

Fall Planting: Use the same directions as for spring planting, with the exception for fall planting always plant the whole potato, using the small potatoes with from 2 to 3 eyes.

In season will carry a full line of Seed Potatoes from the seed-growing sections. Truckers who will write us for prices will kindly state quantities desired. We will



White Star.



Early Rose Potato.

make especially low figures on car lots delivered at your station.

Triumph—A very early pink skinned variety largely grown by truckers for shipment to Northern markets. Of handsome shape and appearance, superior quality and admirably adapted to our Southern soil and climate. It is one to two weeks earlier than the Early Rose and is rapidly becoming one of the most popular market varieties.

Pk., 50c; bu., \$2.00.

Early Rose—A leading variety for earliness and productiveness.

Pk., 50c; bu., \$2.00.

Burbank—Among the late varieties this is more largely grown than any other. It is of good size, fine form and an excellent yielder. Flesh white, very mealy, and of fine flavor.

Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Irish Cobbler—The Irish Cobbler is one of the most reliable, and fast becoming one of the most popular, of the early varieties. It is of handsome cream-white color, and of excellent quality, making it most desirable for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly, and a good keeper; in short, the best all-round early potato now on the market.

Pk., 50c; bu., \$2.00.

White Star—A splendid and productive variety for market and table use; it is medium early, tubers oblong, large and uniform in size; vines strong, of dark green color, stocky and vigorous; skin and flesh white and of fine quality; also a good keeper. Although only planted here the past six years to any extent, it has become the market gardener's favorite.

Pk., 50c; bu., \$2.00.

Peerless—One of the most popular second, early or late varieties in cultivation. Its great beauty, superior quality and enormous productiveness have made it a great favorite.

Pk., 50c; bu., \$2.00.

SWEET POTATOES.

Culture: Prepare a bed of good soil, rather sandy, and lay Potatoes close together. Cover 5 inches deep and water moderately. When plants are formed—in about six weeks—set one foot apart on ridges four feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat on top. Use hoe to keep young grass from choking plants and some horse cultivating is advisable. No further attention is necessary.

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

The Dooley Yam—Taking into consideration quality and productiveness, the Yam stands at the head of the list. Frequently, when baked, the saccharine matter in the shape of candy will be seen hanging to them in strings. Skin and flesh yellow and very sweet. Without a doubt the best potato for family use.

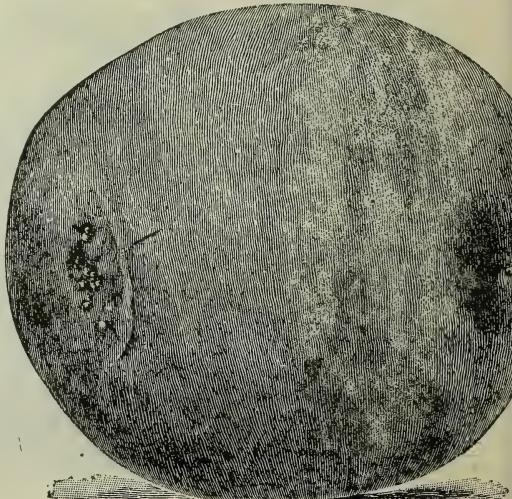
Price, one-half bushel, 90c; bushel, \$1.60.

Southern Queen—Very similar to the former, but smoother, the tubers having no veins, or very few; it is earlier.

Price, one-half bushel, 90c; bushel, \$1.60.

Pumpkin Yam—This potato is similar in shape and appearance to the Spanish Yam, but the flesh is red or buff color and has somewhat the appearance of pumpkin. It is very fine when cooked or baked; very prolific; on the market it is always in demand.

Price, one-half bushel, 90c; bushel, \$1.60.



Triumph Potato.

Onion Sets or Buttons.



	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Red or Yellow Onion Sets	25	60	\$2.25
White Onion Sets.....	25	75	2.50
Creole Onion Sets.....	25	1.00	3.00

Valuable Leguminous Forage and Hay Plants.

COW PEAS.

Prices subject to market changes. Write us for prices when large quantities are wanted.

The Cow Pea is too well known by the Southern farmer for us to describe them or give their merits. We wish only to impress upon our patrons the value and importance of planting more Cow Peas, as they are the greatest of all leguminous plants, in obtaining from the air that most expensive plant food, nitrogen, storing in their roots, making poor land rich, and good land much improved. Sow 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to an acre.

Unquestionably we are the largest dealers in Cow Peas in Texas, and if you have any to sell us let us hear from you.

Whippoorwill—The most highly valued plant in the South for fodder and reclaiming old and worn-out land, as it is a leguminous plant of special merit as a fertilizer. The vines when fed green make the best fodder and are very nourishing. The Whippoorwill is the most popular sort and yields a good crop of both fodder and peas. When ripened

the ground peas make the best cattle fattener. By express or freight. Peck, 65c.

New Era—The earliest variety of Cow Peas in existence and therefore most decidedly the best for growing in the Southern States. If you will get the grain off the ground early and plow and plant to New Era Cow Peas you can put the ground in fine shape for the coming crop. You will not have to haul manure on land so treated. Sow in orchards and either use for feed or soiling. By express or freight. Peck, 70c.

Wonderful or Unknown—This makes an enormous growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow Peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. This variety should be planted in May, in order to come to full maturity. By express or freight.

Peck, 80c.

Large, Black-Eyed Peas—The large Black-Eyed Peas make a profitable crop for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter; at the same time make an excellent soil-improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the other Cow Peas. By express or freight.

Peck, 90c.

Clay Peas—Most desirable for enriching the soil and for furnishing a large crop of nutritious forage. By express or freight.

Peck, 80c.

Cream Peas—This is the most beautiful table Pea we have ever had the pleasure of offering our customers. It has given the best satisfaction of any variety we have ever offered for table use, and very deservedly so, as there are none that can surpass it in splendid flavor. In point of yield, they double the well-known Black-Eye, command a higher price on the market, cook quicker, and are in every way superior to it as a table sort. It grows in bunch form. Peas are of a cream color. By express or freight.

Peck, 90c.

Crowder Peas—Small seeded, but strong growing and prolific Pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the finest quality. Express or freight.

Peck, \$1.10.

Mixed Peas—Every year thousands of bushels of Peas become mixed in handling, and these are generally considered as good for forage purposes as the straight varieties and usually sell for a little less. By express or freight.

Peck, 70c.

Note: If there are any other varieties of Peas which you want, write us, and we will let you know if we can furnish them. Samples of all varieties on application.

FIELD BEANS.

Velvet Bean—This has been tried and found to be the best forage plant in the South. It produces more vine and leaves than any of the Cow Peas, and the leaves

remain green longer. The seeds are rich in fattening matter, and are relished by all stock except horses. Before feeding to cows it will be found best to soak in clear water until soft. The product is simply enormous. Plant the beans in rows about six feet apart, and drop the beans about twelve inches apart in the row. Plant as soon as danger of frost is over, soaking the seed twenty-four hours before planting. One peck will plant an acre. By express or freight.

\$1.00 per peck.

SOJA BEAN—One of the most valuable forage plants for pasturing or feeding green. The vines are bushy and of vigorous, erect habit. Fed in the green state, they afford much nutritious forage. Sow broadcast at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre, or plant in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in a hill. One gallon will sow one acre if drilled. By freight or express.

Peck, \$1.25.

VETCHES.

Hairy or Sand Vetch (*Vicia villosa*)—The greatest soil-renovating hay and forage plant of the South. Should be sown from July to January, broadcast, at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre, with three-quarters bushel of winter oats or one-half bushel of wheat. The oats or wheat support the Vetches, enabling them to make a better growth, and facilitating the harvesting and curing. Vetches are excellent for hay, which should be cut as soon as the oats or wheat which was sown with them begins to form heads. The hay is one of the richest and most nutritious feeds for cows, increasing the flow and quality of milk.

Pound, postpaid, 35c. By express or freight, 20 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Oregon Winter—Much like the preceding in growth and habit, and used for the same purposes. It is used in certain sections of the South, where the winters are mild, in preference to *Vicia Villosa*. The general directions given for Hairy Vetch apply to this sort also.

Pound, postpaid, 35c. By freight or express, 20 lbs., \$3.00; 10 lbs., \$12.00.

ALFALFA and CLOVER SEED.

Alfalfa and Clover Seed—Alfalfa is one of the most valuable perennial leguminous forage and hay plants in the world and is grown with more or less success in nearly every State in the Union. The root system of the plant is the most wonderful thing in connection with its growth. There is no telling how deep the roots of Alfalfa will penetrate. They have been discovered below the earth's surface more than a hundred feet. Alfalfa may be sown in September, October

or November, or during February, March and April. Fall sowing should prove more profitable, although such is not always the case. It is better not to risk all at the same time. Alfalfa should be cut for hay when blooms begin to appear, and where delayed too long the quality of the hay will be much impaired. The feed value of alfalfa hay is very high. In fact, it is almost a complete ration for a work horse. Alfalfa may be cut from two to five times a season. The yield to an acre in a season will vary from four to six tons of dry hay.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne (*Medicago Sativa*)—It is useless to sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard pan subsoil, as the roots naturally penetrate to a great depth and must do so if the plants live any time. Sow on rich, moist loam or sandy soil having a deep, porous subsoil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow seed at the rate of twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre with a broadcaster or grass seeder. Cover with a brush or light harrow. The young plants are quite tender and the land must be free from weeds until they become established.

By express or freight, 20 lbs., \$5.00; 50 lbs., \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$23.00.

CLOVERS.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—The hardest of the Clover family. Very valuable for pasture. Lasts many years. It is very sweet and fragrant. Bees obtain much honey from this Clover. Sow eight to ten pounds per acre.

Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. 25 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Mammoth, or Pea Vine Clover—Grows much larger than the common Red Clover. Very thrifty and prolific. Sow eight to twelve pounds per acre.

Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Pk. (15 lbs.), \$2.75; bus. (60 lbs.), \$10.50.

Red Clover—Well known in all sections; planted largely wherever grass is grown. Sow spring or fall, eight to twelve pounds per acre.

Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Pk. (15 lbs.), \$2.75; bus. (60 lbs.), \$10.50.

Scarlet, or Crimson Clover—Used largely as a soil enricher. Sown in the fall and plowed under in spring it is a very valuable green manure. Plant 15 lbs. per acre.

Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Pk. (15 lbs.), \$2.35; bus. (60 lbs.), \$10.00.

Burr, or California Clover—This clover is supposed to come from Chili. It is often mistaken for alfalfa in growth, but is quite distinct in blossom. Burr Clover produces 2 to 3 yellow blossoms in each cluster and lucerne has several blue blossoms in an elongated head. It furnishes good grazing and hay. The seeds are produced in burr-like pods and are hard to remove; therefore,

they are sown in the burr, half bushel to the acre. Cover the seed lightly and sow in the fall.

Quart, 20c; bushel, \$3.00.

Japan (Lespedeza Striata)—Very valuable perennial, of low, spreading growth. Withstands excessive drought and flourishes in poorest soils, which are too poor to support other Clovers.

Lb., 40c; postpaid. By express or freight, Lb., 30c; 20 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

White Clover—Valuable for lawns or for pastures; also very valuable for bees. Sow at rate of 3 lbs. per acre with other Grasses, or 6 lbs. if sown alone.

Lb., 45c; 3 lbs., \$1.25; postpaid; 25 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$27.50.

Turkestan Alfalfa—Imported from Turkestan. It is said to be harder and more productive than the ordinary variety, and also withstands drought much better.

Per lb., 25c; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

GRASS and CLOVER SEED.

Prices of Grass and Clover Seed are subject to the fluctuations of the market, but purchasers may depend on having them of the best quality at the prices ruling from store the day of shipment, and that we will send as much as the money received will pay for, express or freight to be paid by the purchaser. We will sell 10 pounds at the 20-pound price; 50 pounds at 100-pound rate.

How to Grow Grass and Clover Seed.

First, have the ground well plowed and in as perfect state of cultivation as possible, then run a harrow over the surface, and you are ready to sow. Sow the seed carefully with a broadcast hand-seeder, then harrow and run a good heavy roller over the field, and all is done. We want to lay particular emphasis on rolling the seed in only, as we consider this the only way to cover Grass and Clover Seeds; and, in fact, almost all small seed. A great many farmers sow the seed and then harrow or run a double shovel over the end, and in nine cases out of ten the seed is covered too deep and the seedsman is blamed for sending out poor seed. This style of covering also leaves the surface loose, and, of course, our drying winds and sun keep it dry, and the seed will not germinate. It is all right to have the surface loose for growing crops, as this helps to hold the moisture at the roots; but when you want to germinate seed you must have the surface packed solid. This will hold the moisture nearer the surface, and the seed will then germinate. We notice in the advertisements of the implements houses all kinds of plows, harrows, cultivators, etc., but we do not remember ever seeing a good roller advertised, and in our opinion this is one of the most important tools the farmer can have. Take Bermuda Grass, for in-

stance; you will hear a great many people say that it is not reliable, when the trouble is that it is not sown properly. We have tried growing this grass for several years, and have yet to make a failure. Use a light roller to cover the seed, as it is very small. To germinate Bermuda Grass successfully, it requires heat and moisture; therefore the best time to sow is in March, April or May; also September and October.

LAWN GRASS SEED.

Prices on Grass Seeds Subject to Change.
100-pound Prices are by Freight or Express, at Purchaser's Expense.

The essentials for a fine lawn are: First, a rich, well-drained soil; second, careful preparation of the ground, making it as fine and smooth and mellow as possible; third, a wise selection of seeds; fourth, sowing at such a time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subjected to very dry or cold weather or to the direct rays of the hot summer sun. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet-like lawn. It may be planted early in the spring or fall, and should be sown at the rate of sixty to one hundred pounds per acre; much more is required than for hay or pasture. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. For fall seeding, sow before the autumn rains, and early enough to enable the young grass to become well established before very cold weather, when a light dressing of manure should be given.

Extra Fine Mixed (Central Park Mixture)—We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best selection, and think our Central Park Mixture is the best possible for permanent lawns. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow 600 square feet.

Lb., 45c; 100 lbs., \$30.00.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass—A thoroughly first-class mixture, made of the best and cleanest grades of those varieties used and best adapted to general lawn purposes.

Lb., 35c; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Shady Lawn Mixture—A selection of fine grasses which thrive under the shade of trees or buildings where there is little sun.

Lb., 60c.

Mixture for Golf Links—While there are on the market numerous ready-prepared golf mixtures of more or less value, we have found that the best results are obtained by giving individual attention to each customer and making a special mixture to suit his needs. We have thus overcome the difficulties presented by the great dissimilarity of local conditions of various links and are willing to give you the benefit not only of our experience on some of the best greens in this country, but of expert knowledge of grass seeds as well. Write us a description of your links, telling what the nature of the soil is, how drained, how much it has the sun, whether the winters are long or open, and whether the summers are wet or dry, and we will offer you two or more mixtures especially adapted to the various parts of your grounds.

Lb., 30c; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

GRASSES.

We endeavor to supply only the best grades of all Grasses and Clovers. Please bear this in mind when comparing our prices with those of others. There are many grades, and prices are often far apart. We have only one grade—"the best."

Awlless Brome Grass—(*Bromus Inermis*)—Does well on dry and poor soils; will stand long droughts and produce heavy crops.

Lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c; postpaid. Bus. (14 lbs.), \$2.00.

Canada Blue Grass—Useful for growing on hard clay and poor soil, also good for steep places.

Qt., 25c, postpaid. Bus. (14 lbs.), \$2.00.

Creeping Bent Grass—A valuable Grass for lawns; does well in moist places.

Lb., 35c, postpaid. Bus. (20 lbs.), \$5.00.

Crested Dog's Tail—Valuable in hard, dry soil; also for pastures and lawns.

Lb., 45c; bus. (21 lbs.), \$6.50.

English Rye Grass—Perennial. A vigorous growing Grass in meadows of moist soil. Valuable for permanent pastures. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. per acre.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Bus., \$2.50.

Hard Fescue Grass—Like Sheep's Fescue, a good Grass for sandy soil and under trees; does not grow tall. Thirty pounds per acre.

Lb., 30c, postpaid. Bus. (12 lbs.), \$2.25.

Italian Rye Grass—A rapid grower; does well in all climates; produces large crops. Two bushels per acre.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Bus. (18 lbs.), \$2.00.

Meadow Fescue Grass—Used in permanent pastures; very productive. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.

Lb., 40c, postpaid. Bus. (22 lbs.), \$5.00.

Orchard Grass—Fine for pastures, grows well under trees; very early; withstands drought and heat. Two bushels per acre.

Qt., 20c, postpaid. Bus. (14 lbs.), \$3.00

Red Top, or Herd Grass—One of the best permanent Grasses. Makes good pasture; valuable also for hay. Twenty pounds per acre. Fancy, free from chaff.

Lb., 34c, postpaid. Bus. (32 lbs.), \$5.00.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass—Valuable for hay and pastures; very hardy. Sow two or three bushels per acre.

Lb., 35c, postpaid. Bus. (10 lbs.), \$2.50.

Timothy Grass—The most popular of all for hay. Planted in all sections. If planted alone 15 to 20 lbs. per acre, less if with other Grasses.

Lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 65c, postpaid. Bus. (45 lbs.), \$3.00.

Bermuda—(*Cynodon dactylon*)—No other grass is better known in the South than this variety; it is easily grown from seed and also by sodding. It is splendid for pasture and is best for making lawns; for this purpose it cannot be excelled, if cut close occasionally; it will grow thick and dense, making a regular carpet. It is superior (for lawns or golf links) to any lawn grass mixture on the market. Sow from March to August, 5 lbs. to the acre.

Pound, \$1.10, postpaid.

Kentucky Blue Grass—One of the best Grasses grown. Does well everywhere. Desirable for lawns. Two bushels per acre.

Qt. 25c, postpaid. Bus. (14 lbs.), \$5.00.

Meadow Foxtail Grass—Resembles Timothy. Good for moist places; matures very early. Usually planted with other Grasses. Three to four pounds per acre.

Lb., 40c, postpaid. Bus. (7 lbs.), \$2.00.

Crescent City Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures.

For Hay and Permanent Pastures for Various Soils.

Prices based on market quotations at the time this Catalogue was published (January 1st). When large quantities are desired, we will quote special prices.

In making these mixtures we have selected varieties that are suitable for sowing together, and they are combined in proper proportions to afford the very best results; both for hay and pasture. The yield of hay is very largely increased when the proper combination of grasses is used, the aftermath is much better, affording very much better pasture. In all of our Grass Seed Mixtures we use the very best seeds only, the quality and purity of the seeds being our firm consideration.

Special Directions About Sowing Grass—Nearly all Grass Seeds are very small, and will not come up or grow satisfactorily unless they are put in properly. And again, most planters will not use sufficient seed to an acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared by breaking and thorough harrowing

until a smooth bed is made. After sowing the seed, very light covering should be given with brush or harrow that will not cover too deeply. If the weather is likely to be dry, the ground should be pressed over the seed, or rolled so as to bring the seed in close contact with the soil, to hold the moisture until the seed gets a start.

Mixture For an Acre.

No. 1.—For Lowland or Second Bottom Land.

- 4 lbs. Japan Clover.
- 5 lbs. Hulled Bur Clover.
- 6 lbs. Paspalum dilatatum.
- 4 lbs. Meadow Pescue.
- 6 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
- 5 lbs. Red Top Grass.

30 lbs.

No. 2.—For Upland.

- 3 lbs. Bermuda Grass.
- 8 lbs. Rescue Grass.
- 4 lbs. Alsike Clover.
- 4 lbs. Hulled Bur Clover.
- 5 lbs. Meadow Fescue Grass.
- 6 lbs. Hungarian Brome Grass.

30 lbs.

No. 3.—For Bottom Land.

- 7 lbs. Rye Grass.
- 4 lbs. White Clover.
- 7 lbs. Red Top Grass.
- 5 lbs. Bermuda Grass.
- 7 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

30 lbs.

Meadow Mixture For an Acre.

No. 4.—On Good Land Neither Too Wet Nor Too Dry.

- 6 lbs. Red Top Grass.
- 7 lbs. Tall Meadow Oak Grass.
- 7 lbs. Orchard Grass.
- 7 lbs. Rye Grass.
- 3 lbs. Alsike Clover.

30 lbs.

No. 5.—On Wet Lowland.

- 10 lbs. Red Top Grass.
- 7 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
- 8 lbs. Timothy.
- 3 lbs. Alsike Clover.
- 2 lbs. Meadow Fescue.

30 lbs.

Pasture Mixture For an Acre.

No. 6.—On Good Land Neither Too Wet Nor Too Dry.

- 5 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
- 5 lbs. Red Top Grass.
- 10 lbs. Orchard Grass.
- 8 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass.
- 2 lbs. White Clover.

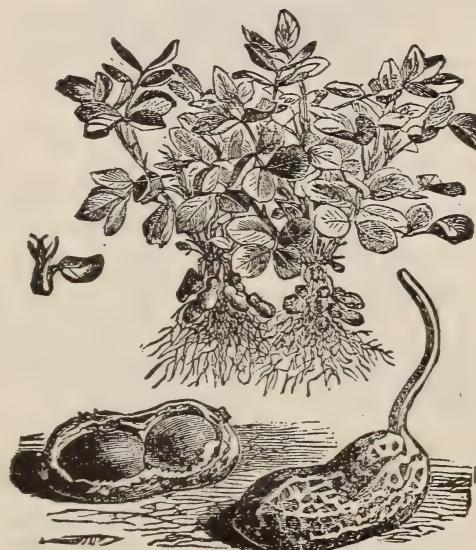
30 lbs.

No. 7.—On Wet Land.

- 10 lbs. Red Top Grass.
- 5 lbs. Orchard Grass.
- 5 lbs. Meadow Fescue.
- 8 lbs. Timothy.
- 2 lbs. Alsike Clover.

30 lbs.

SPANISH PEANUTS.



Spanish Peanuts.

Spanish Peanuts—An old and prolific variety, used for hog feed, though really more palatable and either the Tennessee or Virginia Reds. The fruit is small and easily gathered. Twenty-two pounds to the bushel. Sow about $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.

By express or freight, peck, 75c; bu., \$2.00.

White Virginia, or Jumbo—This is the original peanut of pindar, as it is sometimes called. It is considered the best variety for growing South. Produces pods or shells from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, containing from 3 to 5 peas to a pod. Very productive and fine for roasting. 22 lbs. to the bushel. Plant $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel to the acre.

By express or freight, 55c; bu., \$2.00.

BROOM CORN.

Culture: Broom Corn should be planted later than Field Corn, in soil in prime condition; plant in drills three feet apart and six inches in the drill. About 8 quarts should plant an acre.

Improved Evergreen—Produces good, straight brush in stalk about eight feet high. Brush is strictly green and very fine; the best quality.

Quart, postpaid, 30c; peck, 75c.

WHEAT.

Blue Stem—Smooth head. Has a blue stem, and is the general favorite in Georgia and Carolina. Our patrons seem to like it best of all. Get prices.

Early Red Wonder—Smooth head. Early, good on thin land. Grains golden yellow; hard, stand winter freezing well. Very satisfactory in South Atlantic and Gulf States. Get prices.

Kentucky Fultz—Smooth head. Winter wheat of an old well-known variety and popular. Yields 28 to 38 bushels. Liked by millers as it makes an excellent quality of flour.

Per bushel, \$2.00.

Fulcaster—This wheat is bearded and is an old, much-liked type. Get prices.

Southern Seed Rye—Good for forage and pasturage during winter and spring. Sow during fall. One and one-half bushels seed required to sow an acre.

Bushel, \$1.50.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower—The giant of all sunflowers, growing to double the size of and producing twice as much seed as the common sunflower. It is highly recommended for poultry, the best egg-producing food known. Sow five pounds to the acre.

Pound, 10c; 10 lbs., 90c.

FARM SEEDS and

Prices of Oats are continually fluctuating. Write for prices, or, if orders are intrusted to us we will always give lowest prices on the day shipment is made.

Texas Red Rust Proof—This is the best known variety for Southern planting. It frequently yields 10 bushels per acre, and we have known of more prolific yields. Sown in the Fall, makes splendid winter pasture which does not prevent its making full crop in the spring. Nearly always more than a full crop of spring sown. For fall planting sow three bushels per acre in September or October. For spring planting sow two bushels per acre.

By express or freight, bu., 85c.

Winter Turf—This variety comes from Tennessee and has proven most valuable for winter grazing besides maturing full crops of 50 to 75 bushels in the springs. It stools out to such an extent that 1½ to 2 bushels is sufficient per acre. They are grayish white in color. This variety has stood the heavy freezing of our late winters.

By express or freight, bu., \$1.35.

Burt Oats—These are practically the only spring oats—far better and safer than other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter-killed these oats are invaluable. The

Southern Barley—Forty-eight pounds bushel. Sow 1½ bushels to acre; best in fall, though can be sown in spring; excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage; continuously grazed; dense foliage and strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain.

Per bushel, \$1.50.

RAPE—TRUE DWARF ESSEX.

For its best development Rape requires a rich, moist, loamy soil, and will usually do well on any but light sandy soil or stiff clay, in general, a soil that will produce a good crop of Turnip, Cabbage, Wheat or Corn will be suitable for Rape.

Often fine Rape may be grown on land that has already produced a crop of some of the early maturing cereals, such as Rye, Oats or Barley. As soon as the crop of grain is removed the land is plowed or disced and at once seeded to Rape.

Rape may also be sown in the corn field just before the last plowing, as is often done with Turnips, Rye and Wheat.

If the soil is clean sow broadcast; if not clean sow in drills and cultivate as for Corn. When sown broadcast, use 8 pounds, and if in drills, 5 pounds to an acre.

Prices, postpaid, 25c. per lb.; by express or freight, 15c. lb.; 20 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$8.50.

FORAGE CROPS.

Burt oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust Proof.

Bushel, \$1.50.

Appler Oats—The finest oat, according to the Experiment Station, in the South. Rust proof; hardier than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about ten days earlier than native rust proof and a week or ten days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. About 10 to 15 per cent better in straw and oats than Western R. P. Oats, and with far less beard and waste.

Bushel, \$1.50.

PENCILLARIA.

Yields 100 tons green feed or 3,000 pounds seed to acre. Grows anywhere. Easier to grow than corn, producing a large amount of fodder at less than 50c. a ton. When grown for seed it must have ample space to grow. Plants should stand 2 feet apart, in rows 3 feet apart. Cultivate twice. Grows 12 to 14 feet high; averages 40 stalks to each plant. Seed is unequalled for poultry, and will ripen in any climate. One pound of seed plants an acre. Order early; our supply is limited.

Reduced prices, 1 oz. package, 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. By express, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.50.

OUR NEW ORLEANS MARKET CUCUMBER IS THE MARKET GARDENERS' AND SHIPPERS' CHOICE.

CHUFAS, OR EARTH ALMONDS.

Chufas—This is a species of "earth nut," grown in the South to fatten hogs, but not to be mistaken for Nut Grass. The Chufa is the best root crop that can be grown for hogs on soils too thin for artichokes, but is not suited to heavy soils. The plants shade the ground but little, and need cultivating the entire summer. Yield 100 bushels per acre. The roots may remain in the ground through the winter, and be harvested when wanted.

Price of seed, qt., 20c; pk., \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 40c.

MILLETS.

German Millet (Large Headed or Golden)—Our stock of seed of German Millet is grown for us by practical growers. Being a quick grower, affords a fine quality of hay in a short time. The best time to plant Millet is from April to August. Truck growers will find German Millet a valuable crop to follow cabbage, potatoes and other truck crops. The soil should be thoroughly broken and made smooth with a harrow. Broadcast from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to an acre, then cover with a harrow. It should be cut for hay when it begins to show the heads, and on good soil and favorable seasons should give a yield of three to five tons per acre.

Write for prices in quantity. Mention quantity wanted.

Price of seed: Peck, 50c; bu. (50 lbs.), \$1.75. By mail, postpaid, lb., 15c.

Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet—This millet should be planted in rows like sorghum. It is very valuable for feed green to cows and horses. It stools out largely from the ground and makes a great mass of foliage. It grows very fast, and can be cut several times; will keep on growing until frost. Write for prices in quantity.

Price, 20 cents per pound.

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat is used principally in this section of the country as food for bees, and for



Japanese Buckwheat.

that purpose the Silver Hull is the best, owing to its being so exceedingly floriferous.

Culture: Sow broadcast about three pecks to the acre, in either the early spring or fall.

Silver Hull—A great improvement over the original, old sort, yielding nearly double the quantity per acre, blooming longer and maturing sooner. The grains are of a beautiful light gray color, have thin husks and less prominent corners than those of the other sort. This flour is of good quality and very nutritious.

Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pk., 75c; bu. (48 lbs.), \$2.75.

Japanese—Has been raised in this State with good results. It is early and very productive. The rich, dark brown kernels are twice the size of those of Silver Hull and yield a superior flour. The plants are of branching character and the stiff straw stands up well.

Pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pk., 75c; bu. (48 lbs.), \$2.75.

GIANT BEGGAR WEED OR FLORIDA CLOVER.

A crop of immense value for restoring fertility to worn-out or depleted soils. On sandy lands of the Southern States it is probably the most valuable forage plant which can be sown, besides being of immense benefit to the soil. Its growth is immense, sometimes attaining a height of seven feet; is densely covered with leaves, yields both hay and pasture abundant, and is of high nutritive value, many farmers estimating its feeding value equal to clover. Sow any time after frost and as late as the middle of June, if in drills, three feet apart, three to four pounds per acre, or, broadcast, ten to twelve pounds per acre, covering one or two inches. If cut when two feet high, either for hay or green food, it will branch from the roots, producing successive crops. Can be easily eradicated, and is in no sense a pest.

Per lb., 60c; 10 lbs. and over at 50c per lb.

LARGE BUYERS—WE WILL QUOTE SPECIAL PRICES ON MELON SEEDS ON REQUEST. SEND US LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

SACCHARINE SORGHUMS.

(Commonly called Sorghum Cane.)

Sorghum (*Sorghum Vulgare*)—For stock feed sow any time from March to August about two bushels to the acre if wanted for hay; or half peck if wanted to make syrup. Of the two varieties, Amber and Orange, we do not care to recommend either. One intelligent grower requires Amber, another, equally as intelligent, insists on Orange, while a third takes his mixed. Practically there is no difference, but to meet the wants of our friends we carry both.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane (sometimes called Goose-neck Cane)—The superiority of this Cane over Sorghum is so great that, when once grown, a man never returns to the use of any other Cane. The grade of molasses made from it is much superior to that made from Sorghum, as every one knows who has used Ribbon Cane Syrup. Another good feature of this Cane is the great yield it makes. The stalks grow from 12 to 14 feet high. Cut with the foliage on and run through the mill, it makes the finest kind of silage for cattle and horses. It matures two months earlier than any other Ribbon Cane, being ready to grind the latter part of August, while other Ribbon Cane does not mature before October. It will grow anywhere Sorghum will grow. In planting, prepare ground, plant and cultivate as for Sorghum. Plant in rows 3½ feet apart. Six to eight pounds of seed will plant one acre, if planted by hand; eight to ten pounds if planter is used.

Lb., 30c, postpaid. By freight or express, 1b., 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Early Amber Cane—More popular than ever for foliage. Relished in its green state or cured, by all stock, on account of sweetness of the stalk and leaves. Equals in value any other crop known. Makes good syrup, but as the stalk is smaller than the Orange, that variety is recommended when the intention is to grow for syrup; 12½ lbs. of seed will plant an acre. Plant any time from April to last of July in rows 3 feet apart, 8 to 10 pounds seed. 12 to 18 inches apart in row, or drill lightly; can be sown broadcast; ½ bushel per acre.

By express or freight, 10 lbs., 35c; bu., \$1.65.

Early Orange Cane—Equally as valuable as the Amber for foliage, but on account of longer growth is considered better for syrup making; about ten days later than the Amber. Culture the same as Amber.

By express or freight, 10 lbs., 40c; bu., \$1.75.

KAFFIR CORN.

One of the best things offered of late years for a forage plant. It is greedily eaten by horses and cattle, and makes an excellent food for poultry, either fed in grain or ground and cooked. Grows on land too poor for Corn.



Kaffir Corn.

White—The best variety, postpaid, per lb., 20c; not postpaid, pk., 35c; bu., \$1.10; 2 bu., \$2.00. Sacked free.

Jerusalem Corn—Pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons. It grows about 3 feet high, makes as high as eight heads on one stalk; grain pure white. Three pounds will plant one acre.

Postpaid, 1 lb., 25c; not postpaid, 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 80c.

Yellow Milo Maize—Stoof well, immense heads, and stands severe drouth.

Postpaid, 1 lb., 25c; not postpaid, 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 75c.

BROOM CORN.

Improved Evergreen—This Broom Corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well, and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fibre is long and fine. Its great value is that it will not get red in the field before it is cut, but is strictly a green variety of brush commanding high price.

Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 40c; pk., 60c; bu. \$2.00.

TEOSINTE.

An Agricultural Wonder—Yielding 100 tons green feed to acre. Resembles Indian Corn, but the leaves are much longer, broader and sweeter. Grows 12 feet high, producing many shoots, thickly covered with heavy foliage. Plant like corn. Over 100 stalks from one seed. Two pounds seeds plant an acre. We have the only genuine variety.

Our prices for Teosinte—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c; 2 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$5.50, prepaid. Order early.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH.

The Forage Plant for Arid and Alkali Soils—A forage plant for alkali soils, and for regions subject to periodic drought. This is a most wonderful forage plant, as it will grow freely in arid and alkali lands that will produce no other vegetation, yielding a marvelously liberal foliage which is eagerly eaten by all kindst of stock. It is of creeping habit.

WILD RICE

The natural time for sowing is in the fall, although it may be sown in the spring. The seed should first be thoroughly soaked in water, so that it will sink into the desired

situation. It may be sown in shallow water, not over three feet deep, and from this depth into the shore. While it will grow in deeper water, it should be allowed to work its own way, the start being in shoal water. A still day should be chosen for sowing, so that it will not drift off into too deep water.

Price, lb., 60c, postpaid.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.

This is the most productive of all buckwheat, a week earlier than Silver Hull, and the yield is nearly double; the kernels are twice as large as any other variety and are a richer color; best for bees.

Per lb., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.



Annuals grow, bloom and die the first year from seed. **Biennials** bloom the second year from seed, and then die; though many, if sown early in the spring, will flower the first year. **Perennials** usually bloom the second year from seed, and continue to grow and bloom for many years; some will also bloom the first year if sown early.

REMARKS ON THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

The most satisfactory way to sow all fine seed is under glass in a greenhouse, hotbed, or in the house. Flowers succeed best in a sandy loam, made rich with well rotted manure.

Make surface as smooth and fine as possible, sow seed in rows, covering each sort of seed in proportion to its size—a good natural rule being to cover twice the diameter of the seed, and press the soil firmly down over it. Do not plant any seed when the ground is wet.

The importance of uniform attention to watering may best be learned by experience and observation, but the inexperienced cultivator may be reminded that to omit a single watering, and allow the young plant germs from seed to remain in a parched state, a too frequent indiscriminate watering usually leads to the eventual loss of the whole. As soon as the plants appear, they will require careful attention as the least overwatering may cause them to "damp off"

and suddenly destroy all your hopes. They should now have as much sun as possible, and when the weather is pleasant some air may be admitted.

Plants are usually ready to be transplanted when they have made a growth of two inches. It is a very common mistake to let them stand so close together as to crowd each other, and thus lose much of their beauty. Give each plant plenty of room, according to its habits of growth.

Flower seeds are often sown out of time than at the proper season, because most everybody thinks of sowing when the same plants are in full bloom, and we can safely assert that more Pansy seed is called for in January and February than in September and October, and more Hyacinths and Narcissus bulbs in February than at the proper planting season. The seeds sown out of time will produce poor plants, and if they bloom at all the flowers will be imperfect and small, which is needless to say.

By setting out the young seedlings, consideration should be taken of the height and combination of colors in order to make a pretty effect.

Time of Planting: The following varieties do best sown in September, October and November: Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Sweet Peas, Hollyhock, Ten Week Stocks, Larkspur, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Aster, Snap Dragon, Pot Marigold, Dusty Miller, Chinese,

ANNUALS AND OTHER FLOWERS—Continued.

Japanese and Carnation Pinks and Sweet Williams. In October: Scaref Flax, Lobelias, Grove Love, Love in the Mist, Evening Primrose, Petunia, Mignonette, Catchfly, Morning Bride, etc.

In February and March sow in sheltered places, or in a cold frame: Balsams, all varieties of Amaranthus, Scarlet Sage, Zinnias, African Marigold, Torenia, Browallia, Cosmos, Sunflower, Ice Plant, Dahlia, Gaillardia and Gomphrena. Verbena may be sown

from September to January, and will bloom well.

Plant flowering bulbs from October to February. Hyacinths, Narcissus and Tulips should be planted in November and December, in order to get them to bloom to perfection. Calla Lillite, Ranunculus and Anemones planted from October to January will bloom profusely in spring and early summer. Dahlia Roots should be planted out in March and April.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple, or Chinese Bellflower)—A tender perennial shrub, used generally in greenhouses, but growing into small trees in the South. Mixed colors, pkt. 10c.

ADONIS (Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye)—A hardy annual of easy culture, growing about one foot high. Pkt., 5c.

AGERATUM (Floss Flower)—A hardy annual of easy culture, especially valuable for bedding, as it is literally covered with blossoms all summer.

Mexicanum—Imperial Dwarf Blue. Pkt., 5c.

Mexicanum—Imperial Dwarf, White. Pkt., 5c.

Mexicanum—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Alyssum Sweet—One foot high, very sweet honey fragrance. Pkt., 5c.

Amaranthus—Hardy annuals, grown especially for their brilliant foliage.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Pkt., 5c.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)—Grows three feet high, with brilliant leaves in variegated, red, yellow, green, etc. Pkt., 5c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)—A half hardy perennial. Flowers are oddly shaped and apparently closed, but by pressing the sides

together can be made to open like a dog's mouth.

Tall, Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf, Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Aquilegia (Columbine)—A hardy perennial.

Fine Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c.

Aristolochia Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe)—Strong growing, hardy climber. Pkt., 10c.

Aster—These grow best in rich soil, although they will give satisfactory results in any ordinary garden soil. Annual.

Giant Branching Comet—Blue. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Branching Comet—Carmine. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Branching Comet—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Truffaut's Peony-flowered Perfection—Mixed. Pkt., 5 cents.

Snowball—Clear, pure white. Pkt., 5c.

Victoria—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Balloon Vine, or Love-in-a-Puff—Climbing annual, with small inferior flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam (Lady Slipper, or Touch-Me-Not).

French Camellia—Double, Mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Sweet Alyssum.



Comet Aster.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.



Quilled Asters.

Rose-Flowered—Double, Mixed. Pkt., 5c.
Carnation Striped—Double, Mixed. Pkt., 5c.
Bartonia Aurea (Golden Bartonia)—A hardy annual, growing about two feet high and bearing golden-yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Bachelor's Button—See *Centaurea*.

Bellis Perennis (Double Daisy)—
Extra Double, White, or Snowball—A clear white variety. Pkt., 10c.

Extra Double—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Burning Brush—See *Kochia*.

Calendula (Pot Marigold)—Very hardy, annual, one foot high, blooming freely practically the whole year round.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

California Poppy, or Eschscholtzia—A hardy annual, with fine-cut, feathery foliage and beautiful velvety cup-shaped flowers. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.



Sweet William.

Calliopsis (Fine, Mixed)—A hardy annual, growing about three feet high, and valuable for bright bedding effects or for cutting. Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft—Good for bedding in masses.

Empress—White. Pkt., 5c.

Fine Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Everlasting—Pkt., 5c.

Canna (Indian Shot)—Crozy's varieties. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula)—Of easy culture, but preferring rich, moist soil.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Carnations—Double, mixed. Very fine quality. Pkt., 10c.

Marguerite—Pkt., 10c.

Castor Oil Bean—See *Ricinus*.

Centaurea—A hardy annual, embracing a number of species, some being grown only for their foliage.



Empress Candytuft.



Cockscomb.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

Cyanus (Bachelor's Button, or Bluebottle, or Corn Flower)—Of easy culture. Sow the seed where it is to remain and thin to three or four inches. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Emperor William—(Large Blue.) Pkt., 5c.

Chrysanthemum—(Annuals), finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; (Perennials), finest, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Cockscomb (Dwarf, Mixed)—Several shades of red and yellow, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf New Giant Empress—A rich, crimson variety, with dark foliage and very wide combs. Pkt., 10 cents.

Feathered (Plumosa)—Pkt., 5c.

Cosmos—A hardy annual, with fine-cut, feathery foliage and large showy blossoms in rose, crimson, pink and white.

Early Flowering, Mixed—The usual Cosmos colors in mixtures. Pkt., 5c.

Giants of California—Pkt., 10c.

Cypress Vine (Ipomoea Quamoclit)—A climbing annual, with soft fern-like foliage and small starlike flowers, in red, pink, or white. Scarlet, pkt., 5c; White, Pkt., 5c.; Rose, Pkt., 5c; Mixed, Pkt., 5c.

Dahlias—Fine single, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Daisy (Bellis)—Finest double, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double White—Pkt., 10c.

Dianthus, or **Pinks**—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Chinese Double—Pkt., 5c.

Large Imperial—Pkt., 5c.

Feverfew—Double white. Pkt., 5c.

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis)—Blue. Pkt., 5c.; White, Pkt., 5c; Rose, Pkt., 5c; Mixed, Pkt., 5c.

Four O'Clock (Marvel of Peru)—Splendid mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Mixed Verbena.

Foxglove (Digitalis)—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)—A very showy garden plant, with brilliant flowers in scarlet and yellow, blended and shaded. Pkt., 5c.



Mixed Petunia.



Carnation.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.



Bachelor Button or Corn Flower.

Globe Amaranth, or Gomphrena—A low-growing hardy annual, everlasting, or straw flower, about eight inches high, with globe-shaped flowers, in red or white. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Godetia—An attractive hardy annual, deserving more extensive cultivation. Fine, mixed, pkt., 5c.

Gourds—Some varieties, besides being odd, are very ornamental.

Mixed Ornamental Varieties—Pkt., 5c.

Dish Cloth, or Luffa—The inside lining resembles a sponge; very useful. Pkt., 5c.

Dipper—Can readily be made into a dipper. Pkt., 5c.

Nest Egg—These resemble a hen's egg and are frequently used for nest eggs. Pkt., 5c.

Sugar Trough—Useful for baskets or buckets, holding from two to ten gallons each. Pkt., 5c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)—A hardy annual of easy culture. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Heliotrope—Highly valued for the fragrance of its flowers and duration of bloom.

Dark Varieties—Very choice, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Hollyhock—Hollyhocks make a fine row in the garden, or a fine background next to a building or high wall or fence.

Double German—Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

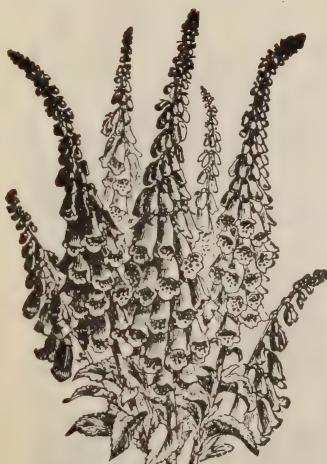
Japanese Hop, or Humulus—A rapid-growing, hardy, climbing annual, with dense leaves.

Japonicus—Bright-green foliage. Pkt., 5c.

Lantana—A tender perennial, two to three feet high, bearing verbena-like clusters of flowers, in orange, white, rose and other colors. Blooms constantly all summer. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Larkspur (Delphinium)—The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants and for large gardens is invaluable.

Double Dwarf German Rocket—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Foxglove.



Cosmos.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.



Chinese Pink.

Double Tall German Flowered—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Linum, or Scarlet Flax—A hardy annual about one and one-half feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Lobelia—A very useful genus of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, pots or rockeries.

Emperor William—A very fine, compact variety, with intensely blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Queen of Whites—Pure white flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Finest Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Love-in-a-Mist—See Nigella.

Marigold—No flower garden is complete without this fine old-fashioned plant.

African Double Mixed—Well adapted for large beds. Pkt., 5c.

French Double Tail Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Gold Marigold Single Dwarf—Pkt., 5c.

Mignonette—A well known hardy annual producing dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. Seed sown in autumn will bloom early in the following spring.

Large Flowering—Large flowered sweet. Pkt., 5c.

Victoria—Dark red blossoms; very desirable. Pkt., 5c.

Moon Flower (Ipomoea Grandiflora Alba)—Will grow thirty to forty feet in a single season and be covered with its large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Pkt., 10c.

Morning Glory (Convolvulus Major)—A hardy climbing annual, growing about ten feet long. Flowers are well known and exist in a great variety of colors, tints and markings.

Tall, or Climbing Varieties—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Dwarf or Bush Varieties (Convolvulus Minor)—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Maxed Imperial Japanese—Flowers of immense size. Pkt., 5c.

Mourning Bride (Scabiosa or Sweet Scabious)—This is one of the most attractive of the old fashioned flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Musk Plant (Mimulus Moschatus)—Cultivated on account of its musky odor. Pkt., 5c.

Nasturtium.

Nasturtium—Few plants are more easily grown or remain longer in bloom.

Dwarf Varieties, Mixed—A splendid mixture of many varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

Tall, or Climbing Varieties—Splendid mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.



Scabiosa.



Calliopsis.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

Nemophila (Love Grove)—A delicate, attractive, hardy annual; six inches high. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Nicotiana—Handsome garden plants of the tobacco family.

Affinis, Mixed—Flowers, white, carmine-rose and violet.

Nigella, or Love-In-a-Mist—A hardy annual, one foot high, with finely cut foliage.

Damascena—Pkt., 5c.

Oxalis—Very pretty, herbaceous plants with richly colored blossoms.

Rosea—Rose colored. Pkt., 10c.

Pansies—Pansies are too well known to require any description, as they are favorites with all.

Good Mixed—Pkt., 5c. 1/4

Giant Trimardeau—Finest Mixed.

Pkt., 10c.

Prize Show Varieties—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Extra Choice German Imperial—Specially imported for our trade. Pkt., 25c.

Petunia—Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always make them popular.

Fine Mixed—Flowers in excellent variety of markings. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—A good percentage of double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Large Flowering Petunias—Choicest large flowered mixed. Pkt., 15c.

Phlox Drummondii (Grandiflora)—A hardy annual growing from six inches to one foot high and bearing beautiful, soft-petaled, and brilliantly colored flowers all spring and summer.

Brilliant Scarlet—Pkt., 10c.

Pure White—Pkt., 10c.



Mixed Phlox.

Splendens—Bright red, with white eyes.

Pkt., 10c.

Yellow (Isabellina)—Soft Primrose.

Pkt., 10c.

Fine Mixture—Of all colors of the larger types. Pkt., 5c.

Starred and Fringed—Mixed. A mixture of star-shaped and pointed blossoms.

Pkt., 10c.

Hardy Perennial Phlox—Pkt., 10c.

Pinks Single (Dianthus Plumarius) Pheasant Eye. Pkt., 5c.

For other Pinks, see Dianthus.

Poppy (Papaver) Well known hardy annuals and perennials flowering in great profusion throughout the summer.

Shirley—This magnificent strain of Poppy affords during a long season flowers of the

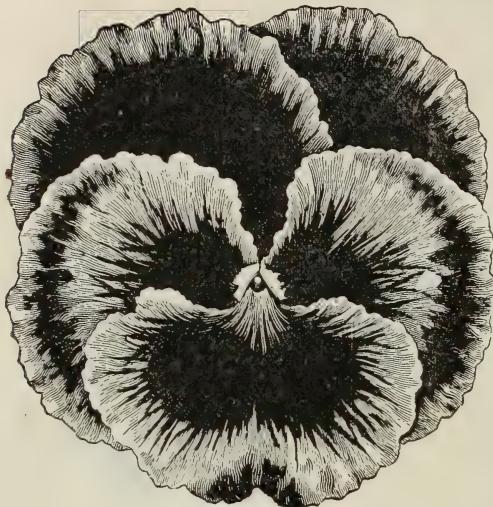


Mignonette.



Nasturtium.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.



Giant Trimardeau Pansy.

most charmingly delicate shades of colors imaginable.

Paeony Flowered—Large, showy, double globular flowers, resembling a double Paeony, mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Mikado (The Striped Japanese Poppy)—This beautiful Poppy is very distinct in character and color. Pkt., 5c.

Portulaca (Moss Rose or Sun Plant)—Low-growing or creeping, tender annual.

Single—Large flowering, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double—Large flowering, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Ricinus, or Castor Oil Bean—Ornamental plants of stately growth and picturesque foliage.

Zanzibariansis—A distinct class, which surpasses in size and beauty all the varieties hitherto known. Pkt., 5c.

Salpiglossis—Large flowering, finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Salvia Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—The plants are fairly covered with long spikes of vivid scarlet flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Stocks (Ten Weeks' Stocks, or Gilliflowers)—Hardy annuals, two feet high, with spikes densely covered with beautiful, double flowerets.

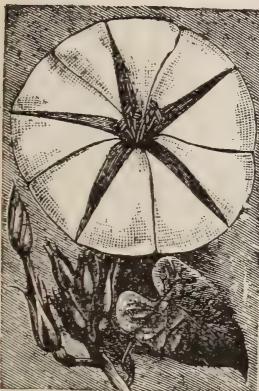
White Perpetual (Princess Alice, or Cut-and-Come-Again)—Pure white sort, producing an endless number of double flower clusters. Pkt., 10c.

Large Flowering Dwarf—Mixed. Choice double, large-flowering. Pkt., 5c.



Portulaca.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.



Moon Flower.

Sweet William (*Dianthus Barbatus*)—Unsurpassed for massing beds or borders. 2 feet. Hardy perennial.

Fine Single Mixed—Beautifully shaded and marked. Pkt., 5c.

Fine Double Mixed—Splendid strain. All colors. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET PEAS.

Extra Select Mixture—This mixture met last season with the unstinted praise of our numerous customers. We have again carefully selected the varieties and added many new ones to the mixture.

Prices, postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Sweet Peas in Separate Shades of Color:

Pink Shades, Red and Scarlet Shades, Striped Sorts, Pink and White, Lavender Shades, Blue and Heliotrope Shades, White Sorts.

Postpaid prices of the above: Pkt., 5c; per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

New Sweet Pea, Countess Spencer—In our mixture of this new class will be found deep pink, light pink, orange pink, white with pink edging. Every lover of Sweet Peas should plant our Countess of Spencer Mixture.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; postpaid.



Sweet Peas.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

Verbenas.

Mammoth Mixed—A strain of large flowering Verbenas unrivaled in size and in its great variety of beautiful colors. Pkt., 10c.

Mammoth White—Pkt., 5c.

Mammoth Striped—Pkt., 5c.

Mammoth Purple—Pkt., 5c.

Mammoth Scarlet—Pkt., 5c.

Hybrida, Extra Fine Mixed—

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Vinca—Highly ornamental, free-flowering, compact evergreen shrubs, with shining green foliage and handsome circular flowers.

Alba—White with crimson eye. Pkt., 5c.

Rosea—Rose. Pkt., 5c.

Wallflower—A plant much esteemed for its rich, fragrant flowers.

Double—Finest mixture. Pkt., 5c.

Single—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Zinnias—Like Balsams or Petunias, these can be raised to flower by August, if sown in the open ground.

Large-Flowering Dwarf Double—A handsome class of Dwarf Zinnias, very useful for beds or borders. Height, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Extra Choice, Double Mixed—

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Bulbs for Fall Planting.

Hyacinths—For Indoor Planting in Pots—Take one-third each of sand, rich top soil and well-rotted cow manure and mix together. Plant one bulb, leaving the top exposed, in a four-inch pot. Set in a cool, dark place about five weeks, then place them in a warm, sunny situation, where they will



Double Zinnia.



Cobea.

bloom rapidly. Give one good watering before putting them away and keep moist.

For Outdoor Planting—Make beds a foot in depth, of compost, outlined above, raised slightly above the surrounding surface for drainage. Plant bulbs six inches apart and four inches deep and when ground freezes, cover with a few inches of leaves of coarse litter and remove this in early spring.

CHOICE SORTS IN SEPARATE COLORS.

Single Varieties—Single Pure White, Single Rose and Pink, Single Red, Single Light Blue, Single Dark Blue, Single Yellow, Single all colors mixed.

By express, 5c each; 50c doz.

Double Varieties—Double Pure White, Double Rose and Pink, Double Red, Double Light Blue, Double Dark Blue, Double Yellow, Double all colors mixed.

By express, 5c each; 50c doz.

Early White—The ever-popular pure white early. By express, per doz., 50c.

Tulips—Tulips require cultural treatment similar to Hyacinths; the bulbs, being smaller, should not be planted so deep. $\frac{1}{4}$

Single Mixed Tulips—25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. Sent free by mail or express.

Double Mixed Tulips—Fine quality mixed.

25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. Sent free by mail or express.

Large Trumpet Narcissus—This type is the showiest of the genus, and also the most useful, growing easily either indoors or in the open ground.

Bicolor Victoria—A new variety, perianth creamy-white, trumpet rich yellow delicately perfumed.

By express, 5c each; 50c per doz.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.



Japanese Morning Glory.

Empress—Perianth snow-white, trumpet rich yellow. By express, 5c each; 50c per doz.

Trumpet Major (Single Van Sion)—A large and shapely flower of a rich yellow color throughout.

By express, 5c each; 50c per doz.

Double Von Sion—The famous "Old Double Dutch" Daffodil. Each 5c.; doz., 50c.

Paper White Narcissus—Pure white fragrant flowers. By express, doz., 50c.

CROCUS.

Our mixtures are composed of fine, large and very healthy bulbs.

Price, for all mixtures, 10c per doz.; 50c per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

Blue and Purple Shades, Mixed.

Striped and Variegated Sorts, Mixed.

White Varieties, Mixed.

Golden Yellow, good bulbs.

All colors, mixed.

Anemones (Wind Flowers)—Very beautiful spring-blooming plants of the brightest and handsomest colors.

Mixed—A great variety of colors.

25c per doz., postpaid.

Ranunculus—Requires a cool situation and deep, rich, well-drained soil. Plant in autumn. 25c per doz., postpaid.

Lilium—(Candidum, or Madonna Lily)—This is one of the most popular or garden Lilies. The flowers are pure snow-white and very fragrant, borne on long stems, 3 to 4 feet; May-June.

Mammoth Bulbs—20c each; \$2.00 per doz.



Rosa Montana.

Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily)—This magnificent Lily is undoubtedly the best for winter forcing, as it comes quickly into bloom.

Extra bulbs—20c each; \$2.00 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100.

Oxalis—Six or eight bulbs should be planted in a 5-inch pot or hanging basket. 3 for 10c; per doz., 25c.

Freesia—This is one of the most beautiful of all Cape bulbs, possessing a peculiar grace of form, and its fragrance is most delightful.

Refracta Alba—Pure white; delightfully fragrant. 30c per doz., postpaid.

Bulbs and Roots for Spring Planting.

Gladiolus—The most attractive of all summer-flowering bulbs are the Gladioli. Their cultivation is very simple, as they will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.

American Hybrids—This is our popular, low-priced mixture, and is composed of fine sorts, in all colors, in first-size bulbs only.

Gladiolus in Separate Shades.

Scarlet and Crimson—Shades mixed.

25c per doz.

White and Light—Shades mixed.

25c per doz.

Pink and Rose—Shades mixed.

25c per doz.

By mail, 35c; by express, not prepaid, \$2.00 per 100.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

(Choicest Field-Grown Roots.)

Double Yellow. Double White. Double Red.
Double Red. Double Maroon.

Each, 15c; 2 for 25c; 5 for 50c. By express at buyer's expense. By mail, add 5c for each root, for postage.

Tuberoses—One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer-flowering bulbs.**Excelsior Double Pearl**—(See cut.)—Extra large bulbs.

By mail, 3 for 15c; 35c per doz. By express, not prepaid, 25c per doz.; \$1.75 per 100.

Mexican Everblooming—The most beautiful, single Tuberose that was ever brought to our attention.

By mail, 10c each; 6 for 30c; doz., 60c. By express, not prepaid, 5c each; 6 for 25c; doz., 50c.

Spanish Iris—These magnificent Iris are among the most beautiful of our summer-flowering plants, and are becoming more popular each season.Light Blue. Dark Blue. Yellow. White.
By mail, 5c each; by express, 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

Balsam Apple.

PLANTS FOR THE HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Boston Fern—One of the handsomest of our foliage plants. The leaves are bright green, gracefully arched and as finely woven as the finest silken mesh. It has taken the place of the smilax in all fine decorations, as it is more graceful and finer than the most delicate fern and will last for weeks after being cut. Excellent house plant, succeeding under almost any condition. Price, 15c; large plants, 50c to \$1.00.**Alsophila Australis**—Australian Tree Fern. Price 50 and 75 cents each; extra large plants, \$2 to \$3 each.**Adiantum, Cuneatum, Maiden Hair Fern**—This is too well-known to need description. Excellent for table decoration. Very delicate but often succeeding very well in the house.

Price, 5-inch pots, 75 cents; large size plants, \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.00.

Nephrolepis, exaltata Bostoniensis, Boston Fern.

Price, 25, 35, 50, 75 cents and \$1.00 each. Extra large size, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Asparagus Sprengeri—This is especially desirable to grow as a pot plant for decorative purposes or for planting in hanging baskets. The fronds are frequently four feet long of a rich shade of green and most useful for cutting, retaining their freshness for weeks after being cut. It will make an excellent house plant as it withstands dry atmosphere. Will grow in almost any situation.

Price, 15c, 25c and 50c.

PALMS.

Kentia Palm—This splendid class of foliage plants is of highly decorative character. They have a very ornamental foliage and thrive well in any ordinary living room, resisting heat and dust, cold and drought admirably. Excellent for conservatories. To create tropical effects, plant them in beds during the summer months.**Areca Lutescens**—Bright, glossy green foliage and rich, golden yellow stems. One of the most beautiful species in cultivation. 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$5.00.**Cycas Revoluta** (Sago Palm)—One of the most valuable plants grown for the decoration of the lawn or house. The plants consist of a strong main stem, from which expands the deep green, glossy, frond-like leaves. These fronds are used extensively for funeral designs and are very expensive. Fine-shaped plants, by express, first size, with twelve to fifteen leaves, \$5.00; second size, with eight to twelve leaves, \$3.00; third size, six leaves, \$1.50.**Kentia Forsteriana**—Undoubtedly the most popular and most widely cultivated Palm in existence. 75c, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$5.00.**Kentia Belmoreana**—With more finely divided leaves than Forsteriana, otherwise just like in appearance, habit of growth, etc.

75c, \$1.50, \$2.50, and \$5.00.

Latania Bourbonica—A beautiful Palm, with large, deeply divided, fan-shaped

PLANTS FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN—Continued.



Boston Fern.

leaves. It is of easiest culture and probably the best variety for house culture.

50c, \$1.00, \$2.00 and up.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

Norfolk Island Pine—As a decorative plant for the house, it is the handsomest and easiest grown. It has deep green feathery foliage, arranged in whorls, rising one above the other in tiers at regular distances. Its symmetry of form, grace and beauty of foliage are unequalled in the vegetable kingdom.

Price, \$1.00 each; 12 to 14 inches, \$1.50; 15 to 16 inches, \$2.00; 18 to 20 inches, \$3.00. Prices for larger sizes on application.

JASMINUM.

Grand Duke—Large, double, fragrant, white flowers. 25c.

Night-Blooming—Opens its fragrant blossoms at night only. 25c.

Maid of Orleans—New variety with shining pale green foliage and good-sized, double flowers. Blooms profusely all summer. 25c each.

Cape Jasmine—25c each.

Ficus Elastica—One of the very best plants for table and parlor decoration; also for outdoor culture in the South. Very large, smooth leathery leaves, evergreen foliage; the plant attains a large size and tree shape.

Price, small plants, 25c; large size, 50c to \$1.00; extra large, \$2.00 to \$3.00.



Kentia Palm.

GERANIUMS.

Marquis De Castellane—The flowers are very large. The color varies from a brilliant cerise to a bright cherry red with brilliant carmine shading.

Beauté Poitevine—Very large semi-double florets, of the most beautiful and distinct form; free bloomer, brilliant salmon color.

Comtesse de Castris—A pure deep pink without a trace of lilac. Very bright and distinct; foliage distinctly zoned.

Madame Buchner—A very double snow-white variety, making an ideal bedder.

Jean Viaud—Soft, pure pink; semi-double, with two white blotches. Dwarf, stocky grower.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—Single floret, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. The center of each petal is a soft, light salmon, bordered with rosy salmon and veined deep rose.

Eulalie—Bright salmon. A beautiful well-formed flower.

Feu de Joie—Dwarf and robust, a bouquet of bloom; flowers bright scarlet. A very fine red bedder. 15c each; \$2.00 doz.

POINSETTIAS.

Double Flowering—This is a beautiful shrub, forming bracts which are closely gathered into clusters which fill up the center. It is of a most brilliant and vivid scarlet color. Price, 25c, 50c, and 75c each.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

HIBISCUS.

Splendid plants 3 to 4 feet in height, which bloom throughout the summer and early fall. They stand our hot, dry summer to perfection. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Peachblow—Very free-blooming, either as a house plant, or planted out in the garden. Large, double flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter; color a rich, clear pink, with small, deep crimson center. Even small plants bloom very freely.

Coleri—Buff-yellow, with crimson base. Very distinct.

Subviolaceous—Enormous flowers of beautiful carmine tinted with violet. Probably the largest flowering Hibiscus.

HYDRANGEAS.

Paniculata Grandiflora—The well-known Hydrangea Flowers are borne in dense panicles, pure white when opening, but later of a purplish rose color. Excellent for massing or single specimens on lawns.

Otaska—The flowers are pink and are borne in immense heads, making a very beautiful effect. Easy to grow.

Hydrangea, Thomas Hogg—Pure white flowers. Price, 25c, 35c and 50c each.

OLEANDERS.

Double Pink—15c and 25c.

Double White—15c and 25c.

Variegated—Very decorative, with attractive green leaves, striped white and yellow. The blossoms are pink and white.

25c each.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Crape Myrtle—*Lagerstroemia Indica*. In varieties. Pink, white and scarlet.

Price, 25c, 50c, and 75c each.

Forsythia Viridissima—Golden Bells.

Price 75c and \$1.25 each.

Hypericum Mooserianum — St. John's Worth. Price, 75c and \$1.00.

Inga Pulcherima or Scarlet Acacia—

Price, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Ligustrum Nepalense—Splendid for lawns and parks. They can be trimmed in any shape or form. Price \$1.50 each.

Laurus Caraliniensis—Lauri Mundi.

Price, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Magnolia Fuscata—

Price 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Weigelias—These shrubs make a strong growth, erect when young, gradually spreading and dropping into most graceful shape with age. Their large flowers are of wide, trumpet shape, of all colors from white to red, and borne in clusters thickly all along their branches. Used for borders and groups. Price, \$1.50 each.

Bollwinkle's Superb Collection of
Roses.

ROSES OF ALL COLORS AT ALL SEASONS.



RED ROSES.

Meteor—Vivid, glowing crimson and with a texture as of velvet. A very magnificent rose and a free and constant bloomer.

Helen Gould—Considered by many the handsomest of all the red roses. Belongs to the ever-blooming class, and is a truly magnificent rose.

Paper Gontier—(Pa Pa Gonta)—A rich, dark red rose, a constant and free bloomer.

Gen. Jacqueminot—(Gen. Jackmens)—A fine velvety crimson rose, turning to scarlet, a fragrant and beautiful rose.

Princess Sagan—(Princess Sayan)—Another rich crimson rose of velvety texture and great beauty.

PINK ROSES.

Paul Neron—(Paul Naron)—A giant pink rose of great beauty. A fine bloomer and a grand rose.

Madam Testout—(Madam Testoo)—A magnificent bright pink rose. A fine grower and an ever-bloomer.

Bridemaid—A grand deep pink rose. A hardy grower and constant bloomer.

Malmaison—Another superb pink rose.

Bon Saline—(Bon Salene)—A very deep pink rose noted for its fragrance.

Maman Cochet—(Mama Cocha)—Many rose lovers place this at the head of all pink roses. It is a grand flower.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

YELLOW ROSES.

Perle Des Jardins—(Perl duh Zharadin), (Pearl of the Garden)—A magnificent clear golden yellow rose.

Gen. Lee—A fine orange yellow rose shaded with white.

Coquet De Lyon—(Coquet de Lyon)—A splendid pure yellow rose.

Etoile De Lyon—(Atoile de Lyon, Star of Lyons)—A beautiful deep yellow rose, much doubled.

WHITE ROSES.

White Maman Cochet—(Cocha)—A large white rose beautifully flushed with pink.

White Le France—A fine white rose shaded with pink.

White Bride—Pure white. Famous for its large, beautiful buds.

Kaiserin Victoria—(Kiserene Victoria)—One of the grandest pure white roses.

Marie Guillot—(Mary Gue Yo)—One of the most famous and popular of all the pure white roses.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Marechal Neil—Marshal Neil)—Probably the most famous of all roses. An exquisitely beautiful yellow rose with just a hint of pink.

Climbing Malmaison—A fine climbing white rose.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—A climbing Kaiserin, having the same beautiful flower as its parent, but having the climbing features.

Empress of China—Color shell-pink. It is perfectly hardy, and is a continuous grower.

Reine Marie Henrietta—A grand climbing Tea Rose, of a lovely cherry-scarlet color.

President Cleveland, or Climbing Marie Guillot—Of a semi-climbing habit and otherwise identical with Marie Guillot, the loveliest of all white roses.

Mary Washington—Said to have originated at Mount Vernon over one hundred years ago. It is an ever-blooming, climbing rose of vigorous and rapid growth, and makes a profusion of fine buds, which are borne in large clusters. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, perfectly double and very sweet.

Climbing Meteor—The finest crimson ever-blooming rose. It is a rich, velvety crimson, much like the forcing Rose Meteor, of which it is a sport, and an extremely strong-growing variety, making shoots 12 to 15 feet long in a single season under favorable circumstances.

Bollwinkle's Rainbow Collection of Chrysanthemums.

EVERY ONE A WINNER.



Mrs. H. Robinson.

WHITE.

Mrs. H. Robinson—One of our best white. Can be depended on for blooming November 1st; very double and of easy growth.

Convention Hall—Pure white, center petals incurving.

October Frost—Take early bud, otherwise will show open center; one of the earliest in white.

Miss Alice Byron—One of the grandest white introduced for some time, and the purest in color of any we grow.

Virginia Poehlman—Almost pure white, good size, incurved full petals overlying each other making a perfect bloom.

Price, 25 cents.

Timothy Eaton—Very large flower on stiff stem. Take first or second crown for best results.

Ben Wells—Bluish white; produces a very fine flower.

Price, 25 cents.

Honesty—Pure white, narrow petals, very pretty, can be had in bloom latter part of October; of easy growth.

Yanoma—A good late white. Can be had as late as Christmas.

PINK.

Wm. Duckham—A very large Japanese incurved, of a pleasing shade of pink.

Dr. Enguehard—One of the best varieties

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

of recent introduction. Pure pink without a trace of purple, of easy growth.

Mrs. Coombs—Bright rose color; blooms early.

Mrs. Mary Mann—Fine shade of rose pink; good stem and foliage.

M. L. Rousseau—Enormous incurving pink; a grand flower. Price, 25 cents.

YELLOW.

Monrovia—The best early yellow, grand stem and foliage and splendid shade of yellow.

Gen. Hutton—Yellow, shaded orange; always a prize winner, enormous flower. A very fine sort; 25 cents.

Mrs. P. O. Bassett (Yellow Mrs. Robinson)—A fine lemon yellow; blooms same time as Mrs. Robinson.

Golden Wedding—Nothing finer among yellows; shines like burnished gold.

Col. Appleton—Golden yellow, produced on stiff stems; fine foliage; a fine variety.

Major Bonnaffon—This splendid yellow is grown in large quantity by some growers.

Edgar Sanders—A beautiful bronze, of large size. 25 cents.

Golden Eagle (New)—This variety has tak-

en first rank among the late golden yellows. A dwarf grower of easy management. 25c.

Golden Age—Bright yellow, slightly reflexed; a monster flower and of easy growth; ranks with the best.

Buff Globe—Buff, shaded orange; large blossoms.

H. Cannell—A good early variety of a clear yellow.

RED.

Geo. W. Childs—The best known of the reds and gold varieties. Easily injured by over-feeding. Also good for bush plants.

Black Hawk—Dark crimson scarlet; style of V. Morel. Long strap petals, irregularly arranged. Best from terminal bud. An extra fine red for all purposes.

Intensity—Reflexed bright crimson, very free.

Red Duckham—Like Wm. Duckham, except in color.

We also handle many of the well-known older varieties, not listed here and are prepared to fill all orders for same.

All the above, except where otherwise noted, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen, until July 1st; after that date 25 cents to 50 cents each.

SELECTED NURSERY STOCK.

ORANGE TREES.

Louisiana Sweet, Washington, Navel, Sweet Brazilian, Mediterranean, Sweet Seville.

Varieties of the round orange type—also Grape Fruit.

Satsuma, Mandarin, Tangerine, Kumquat.

Each.	100.
1-year Graft, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75
2-year Graft, 3 to 5 feet.....	1.00
2-year Graft, 4 to 5 feet.....	1.50

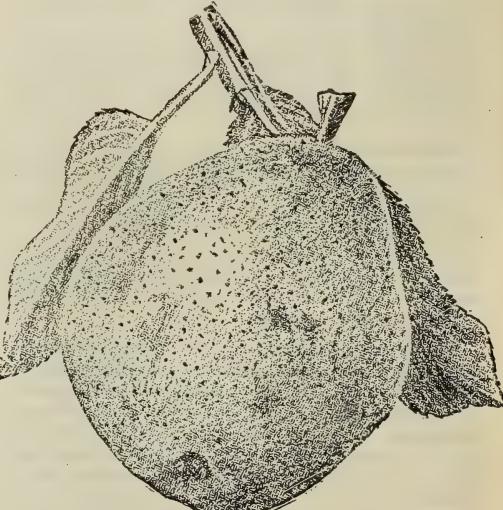
Prices of larger trees on application.

Ponderosa or American Wonder Lemon.

This is the most satisfactory of all citrus fruit for growing in gardens or city yards. It is very prolific, bearing two crops a year of enormous Lemons.

1 year old, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$.50
1 year old, 2 to 3 feet.....	.75
2 years old, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.00

PEAR TREES.



DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

PEACH TREES.

Angel, Alexander, Bidwell Early, Bidwell Late, Carman, Chinese Cling, Crawford Early, Crawford Late, Elberta, Everbearing, Honey, Oderdonk, Old Mixon Cling, Old Mixon Free, Peen-To, Sneed Triumph, Waldo. Each. 10. 100.
 3 to 4 feet..... \$.35 \$ 2.50 \$ 20.00
 4 to 5 feet..... .50 3.50 25.00
 6 to 7 feet..... 1.00

Keiffer, Seckle, Leconte, Magnolia, Garber, Bartlett.	Each.	10.	100.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.40	\$ 3.00	\$ 22.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.40		
5 to 6 feet.....	.75		
7 feet up.....	1.50		

NURSERY STOCK—Continued.

PLUM TREES.

(On Plum and Peach Roots.)

Abundance, Burbank, Excelsior, Kelcy,
Green Gage, Wild Goose, Wickson,
Red June.

	Each.	10.	100.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.35	\$2.50	\$20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50		
5 to 6 feet.....	.75		

WILD CHERRY TREES.

2-3 feet, 50c. 2-3 feet, 75c. 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

JAPAN PERSIMMON, OR KAKI.

On Wild Persimmon Roots.

Dia Dia Mariu, Haheya, Okame, Yedda Ichi,
Tane Nashi, Yemon, Tsuru, Hyakume,
Triumph.

	Each.	10.	100.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.50	\$3.50	\$30.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75		
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00		
6 to 7 feet.....	1.50		

POMEGRANATE.

Purple Seeded Spanish Ruby.

	Each.	10.	100.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3 to 5 feet.....	.50		
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00		
6 to 7 feet.....	1.50		

PONDEROSA LEMON.

Splendid, strong-growing plant of the citrus family. Not only makes a lovely house plant, but produces large, handsome Lemons which will be the delight of the housekeeper. It produces those splendid fruits year after year, beginning to bear when the plant is two years old. As the plant grows larger, they produce more fruit. On a tree six feet high, ninety Lemons were growing at one time, ranging from the size of a pea to ripe fruit, demonstrating the truly ever-bearing habit of this variety. The fruits grow to a very large size, having remarkably thin skin, and are the juiciest of all Lemons. Excellent for lemonade and other culinary purposes. Thrifty young plants, 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

MULBERRY.

Downing, Russian Black, Hicks.

	Each.	10.	100.
1 year, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$22.50
1 year, 4 to 5 feet.....	.50		
2 years, 5 to 6 feet.....	.75		
Extra size, 6 feet up....	1.50		

FIG TREES.

Brunswick, Brown Turkey, Black Ischia,
Celestial, Lemon, Green Ischia, White
Adriatic, Magnolia.

	Each.	10.	100.
1 year, medium size, 2-3 ft.	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
1 year, standard size, 3/4 feet50		
2 years, extra size, 5-6 ft. 1.00			

GRAPE VINES.



Muskadine Type, Eden, Flowers, James,
Scuppernong, Meisch Thomas, Bunch
Grapes, Concord, Niagara, Moore's Early
Delaware, Herbermont.

	Each.	10.	100.
1 year, small size.....	\$.25	\$1.50	\$12.50
1 year, medium size....	.35		
2 years, extra size.....	.50		

JAPAN PLUM.

Mespilus, or Loquat.

	Each.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.50

Quotations on large-size trees on application.

GUAVA TREES.

Common and Catley.

	Each.
1 to 2 feet.....	\$.75
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00

PECAN TREES.

Budded or Grafted Pecan Trees.

Columbia, Audubon, Russell, Schley, Van
Deman, Centennial, Rome, Crescent,
Frotscher, Egg Shell, Stuart.

	Each.
1 year, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$.75
2 years, 4 to 5 feet.....	1.00
3 years, 5 to 6 feet.....	1.50
3 years, 7 to 8 feet.....	2.50

WALNUT TREES.

American or Black Japan, English.

	Each
2 1/2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00

POULTRY and STOCK SUPPLIES.



Lee's Germozone—Originally designed and extensively used as a household remedy for diseases of the skin and mucous membrane, has given most wonderful results in the treatment of poultry diseases of the same nature. Roup, canker, swelled head, colds, cholera, bowel complaint, etc., are all inflammations of the mucous membrane, and yield readily to treatment with Germozone. Prepared in two forms—liquid and tablet. Each is equally good in every way. Large 2-oz. bottle, 50c; package of tablets, 50c. Tablet form mailed postpaid for 50c.

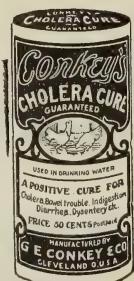
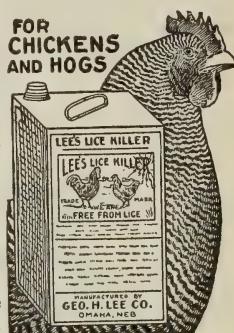
Conkey's Roup Cure—Has been on the market for several years, and has been used by our customers with very satisfactory results.

Small-size package, postpaid, 50c; large-size package, postpaid, \$1.00.

Lee's Insect Powder—The best and least expensive Insect Powder in the world. Handy to use for poultry, stock and pet animals. Sure death to insects. 1 1/4 lb. package, 25c.

Lee's Lice Killer—Kills all body-lice and mites on poultry and hogs by simply painting, sprinkling or spraying it on roosts and rubbing posts or bedding. Apply it in a few minutes in afternoon or early evening and it works while they sleep. Must not be applied direct on the bodies of fowls or animals.

Qt. can, 25c; 1/2-gal. can, 60c; 1-gal. can, \$1.00; 5-gal. can, \$4.00.



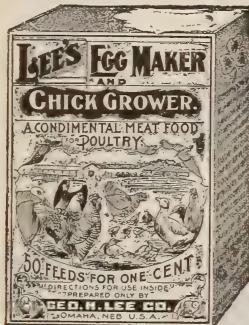
Conkey's Gape Cure—The best cure for gapes. 50c per box.

Conkey's Cholera Cure—Is a positive cure for bowel trouble, indigestion, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, etc., in fowls, both young and old. Not only does it overcome these troubles, but it tones up the system at the same time and puts your flock in excellent condition. It is simply put in drinking water and fowls take their own medicine. Given occasionally it prevents these difficulties. Remember, we guarantee it to you.

50c per box, postpaid.

POULTRY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Lee's Egg-Maker — Supplies materials needed by all fowls—materials which they obtain naturally from the soil, shrubs, insects, etc., on unlimited range, and which



you must supply to both fowls and chicks in the domesticated state if they are to do well. It will make hens lay, chicks grow, and keep them in a healthy, vigorous condition. The cost of feeding it is very small, about one cent per feed for 50 fowls. It is equally good for calves and pigs.

2½ lb. pkg., 25c.

BUCKEYE 50-EGG INCUBATOR.

A well-known moderate priced machine that gives universal satisfaction. Made in one size only, 3 styles.

Style "A," double walls throughout, complete	\$8.00
Style "B," double walls throughout, complete	7.00
Style "C," double walls throughout, complete	6.00
Buckeye Brooders, Style 1—(50-Chick) —complete	6.00
Buckeye Brooders, Style 2—(50-Chick) —complete	8.00
Buckeye Brooders, Style 3—(50-Chick) —complete	5.00
Buckeye Brooders, Style 4—(50-Chick) —complete	7.00

Every Buckeye Incubator and Brooder is complete with thermometer, lamp, etc., ready for use. Ask for Buckeye Catalogue. **Free.**

Owing to prevailing high prices of grain and fluctuating markets we cannot hold ourselves to prices quoted below on Poultry Feed, but will do so as long as we can.

SCRATCH FEED—(Standard Hen Food).

Directions for Feeding—For every dozen hens, use a slack quart of Scratch Feed in the Spring and Summer, and a heaping quart in the Fall and Winter. Bed the pen with four to six inches of straw (litter) scat-

tering the food in thinly, so that the hens will have to work it out. When you can keep your hens scratching, their blood is circulating, and good egg production is bound to follow.

100 lbs., \$2.75; lb., 3c.

BABY CHICK FEED.

Directions for Feeding—Little chicks, like chickens, are hungry all the time, and have to be fed sparingly, every few hours in the day. If possible, bed their feeding place with an inch or two of cut alfalfa or clover. Scatter Baby Chick Feed in lightly, as much as they can eat up clean. Do not overfeed.

100 lbs., \$2.75; lb., 3c.

Pigeon Feed—Specially prepared.

100 lbs., \$2.75; lb. 3c.

Alfalfa Meal—For Poultry.

100 lbs., \$4.50; lb., 5c.

Granulated Charcoal—Sizes. 10 lbs., 50c.

Incubators—We carry a complete line of Incubators and Brooders, Thermometers, Egg Testers, etc. Send 4c. for their catalogue.

Ground Beef Scraps—

100 lbs., \$4.00; lb., 5c.

Blood Meal—

100 lbs., \$4.50; lb., 5c.

Ground Bone—(Coarse and fine).

Each, 100 lbs., \$3.75; lb., 5c.

Grit—(Coarse, medium and fine).

Each, 100 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., 25c; lb., 3c.

Oyster Shells—(Coarse and fine).

Each, 100 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., 15c; lb., 2c.

Canary—Postpaid, lb., 20c; not prepaid, 3 lbs. for 25c.

Hemp—Postpaid, lb., 20c; not prepaid, 3 lbs. for 25 cents.

Rape—Postpaid, lb., 25c; not prepaid, 2 lbs. for 25 cents.

Sunflower—Postpaid, lb., 20c; not prepaid, 3 lbs. for 25c.

Mocking Bird Food—Price, per can, postpaid, 50 cents.

Leg Bands—Price, 12 for 15c; 100 for 75c; postpaid.

"Earthenware Drinking Fountains"—

These are made and so constructed that they feed themselves. No danger of little chicks drowning; they have easy access, but cannot get into the opening. For yard purposes there are none better. Grown hens as well as the chicks have easy access, yet cannot soil the water.

Prices: Three-quart, 35c each; one-gallon, 50c each.

Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain—

These fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date drinking fountain and are acknowledged to be the best in use.

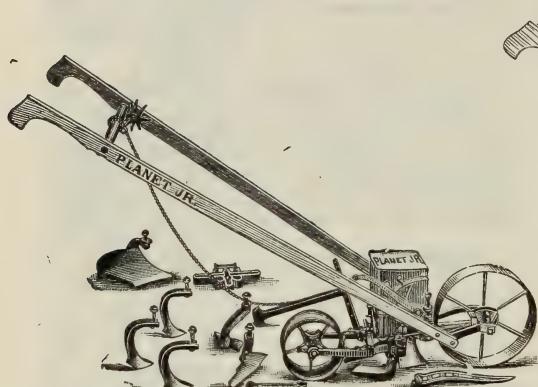
Prices: Quart size, 25c; 2-quart size, 50c.

Incubator Thermometers—75c each, postpaid.

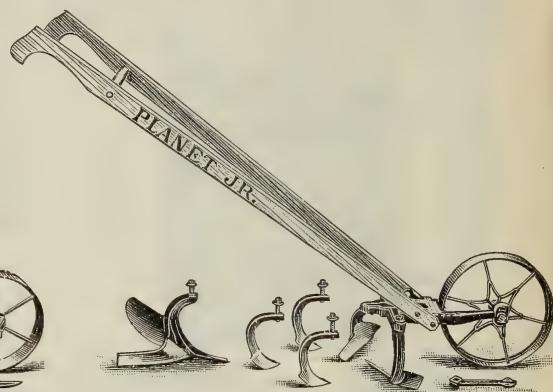
THE BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S CABBAGE SEED HAS NO EQUAL.
ONE TRIAL CONVINCES.

The PLANET Jr. GARDEN TOOLS.

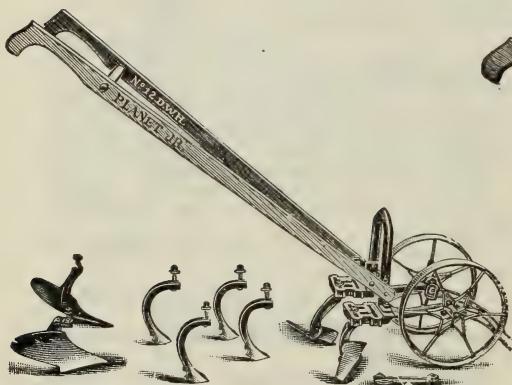
Space will not permit our showing and describing all the Planet, Jr., Tools, but we will send a fully-illustrated Catalogue free to all who desire it and will ask for it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered.



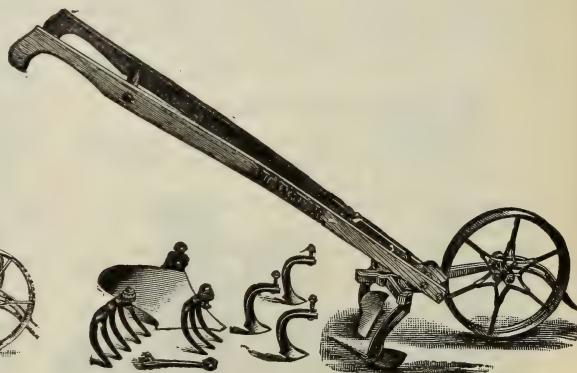
Planet Jr. No. 4, \$11.00.



Planet Jr. No. 17, \$5.00.

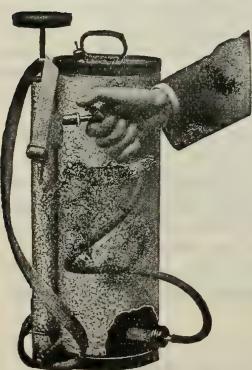


Planet Jr. No. 12, \$7.00.

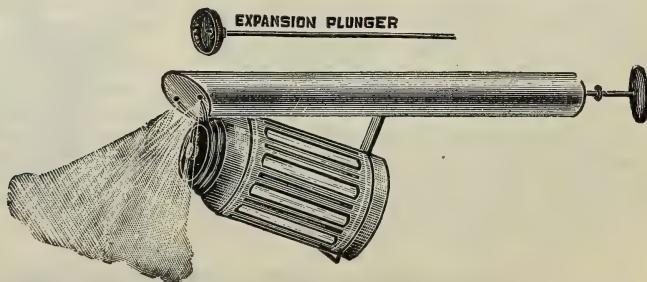


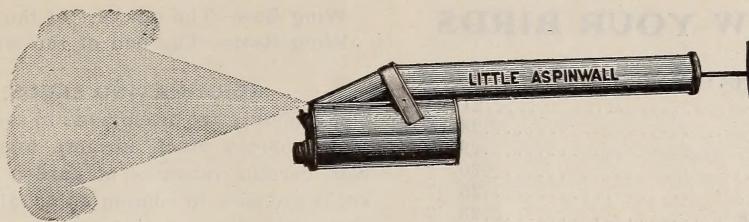
Planet Jr. No. 16, \$5.85.

SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS.



"Lightning" Encased"—Glass Sprayer. Will not corrode or rust.....\$1.00





LITTLE ASPINWALL SPRAY PUMP.

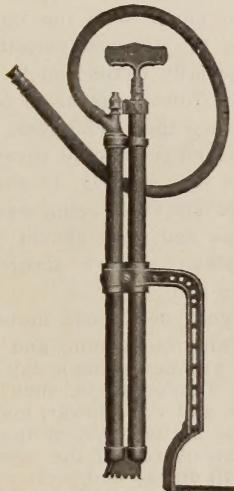
These little Sprayers have met with a large sale since their introduction. They are very popular, and are sure to give the best satisfaction wherever used.

Price, 50c each.

LITTLE GIANT PUMP.

The best hand-pump made; working parts solid brass; throws continuous stream, either solid or as a mist. Being light, it is easily carried around in a bucket, making it just the thing for spraying low bushes, trees, etc.; can also be used for whitewashing.

Price, \$3.50.



Little Giant Pump.

THE "LOWELL" FOUNTAIN COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER.

Acknowledged King of Sprayers for the farmer, fruit-grower, stockman, florist and user of general liquid disinfectants and poisons.

Made of galvanized steel. Pump, automatic valve and valve fittings, filler plug and collar of brass. Each machine is tested to 60 pounds pressure and made to withstand three times the test.

Lowell Grand Sprayer—Capacity, 1 quart.
Price, 50c.

Auto-Spray—Compressed air patent. Capacity, 4 gallons.

Price, galvanized tank, \$5.00; brass tank, \$6.50.

Lowell Blow Powder Sprayer—Capacity one quart of powder.
Price, 75c.

BROADCAST HAND SEED-SOWERS.

For Sowing Alfalfa, Millet, Oats, Wheat, Hemp, Barley, Rye, Rice, Buckwheat, Etc. A Model for Accuracy and Durability.

Cyclone Seeder—This machine is strictly first-class in every respect; will sow perfectly even and any desired amount to the acre.
Price, \$1.50.

Crescent Hand Corn Planter—\$1.25.

TERMS—All sales subject to loss or damage by fire, shortage or failure of our crops, and contingencies beyond our control. We give no warranty express or implied as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Plants or Bulbs we send out, and we will not be, in any way, responsible for the Crops grown therefrom. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and the money that has been paid for the same will be refunded.

All offers and quotations are made for immediate acceptance; prices subject to change without notice and being unsold on receipt of order.

KNOW YOUR BIRDS

HATCHING TABLE.

	21 days
Chickens	21 days
Ducks	28 "
Turkeys	28 "
Geese	30 "
Pheasants	25 "
Guinea Hens	25 "
Partridges	24 "

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Clutch—A setting of eggs or brood of chickens.

Cockerel—A young male.

Crest—A tuft of feathers on the head.

Cushion—The feathers which surround the tail in Asiatic breeds.

Deaf Ears—The ear lobes.

Dubbing—The removing of the comb and wattles.

Face—The bare part around the eyes...

Flights—The long quill feathers of the wing.

Fluff—The soft feathering below the tail.

Furnished—A bird is said to be furnished when it is fully developed in plumage and body.

Gills—The wattles.

Hackles—The long narrow feathers on the neck.

Hen Feathered—A male bird is so described when he has the plumage of the female.

Hock—The second joint from the ground, intermediate between the foot and thigh.

Keel—The breast bone.

Mossy—Clouded markings.

Pea Comb—A triple comb.

Penciling—The narrow markings round or on a feather.

Primaries—The colored feathers on the wing which are concealed when it is closed.

Pullet—A young female bird.

Saddle—The short feathers on the back next the tail.

Secondaries—The hard feathers in the wing which show when it is closed.

Shafts—The quill of a feather.

Shank—The part of the leg between the foot and the hock.

Sickles—The long curved feathers in the male bird's tail.

Spangling—The dark spots on the feathers of certain breeds.

Squirrel Tail—A tail that is carried too much over the back.

Tail Coverts—The short feathers at the sides of the tail.

Vulture Hocks—Hard feathers attached to the hocks.

Wing Bar—The dark lines across the wings of certain breeds.

Wing Bow—The top part of the wing.

Wing Butts—The end of the wing.

GERMINATING SEEDS.

Complaints are often made to seed men by inexperienced truck farmers and planters that certain varieties of garden and field seeds are slow in coming up or fail entirely. The fault, as a general rule, is mostly the gardener's, but the seedman invariably gets the blame, mostly unjust and groundless, but he is blamed and often abused, nevertheless. For the guidance of those who are inexperienced, we deem it necessary to lay down the following rules:

1. Never sow out of time. Many of our truck farmers are in the habit of sowing too soon and in consequence are often compelled to sow double the quantity to get a good stand. As to the proper time for sowing, read our directions for planting.

2. Do not cover seed too deep, it will be impossible for the finer varieties to push through, especially if the soil is heavy and claylike. The rule is, never to cover seeds more than twice their thickness, except the finer ones, which require no covering at all. They should be slightly pressed in the ground to prevent their being washed away.

Beans, Peas and Corn should be covered one-fourth to one-half inch, according to the nature of the soil.

3. Keep your seed beds moist, but not too wet. Water in evening and during extremely dry weather twice a day or oftener if required. Tender seeds, such as Celery, Onions, Leek and Cauliflower, may be shaded during the hottest part of the day, they have to be uncovered in the evening while the sun is still on the bed, well watered and left uncovered during the night. During cloudy weather, no covering is needed, nor should they be covered when they are up, otherwise the young plants become too tender and damp off.

4. Previous to planting, have your seed beds well prepared; have the soil well pulverized and mellow, but not too fine; otherwise a crust will form, owing to constant watering, on the surface, which prevents the tender germ from pushing through.

5. Never use fresh manure in the seed bed; if any is needed, use well rotted horse, or in light, sandy soil, cow manure and incorporate it well with the soil before sowing the seed.

IMPROVED COTTON SEED.

The importance of planting seed that will be too apparent for comment, and in no other seed ton. Growers should use the most improved and reliable sources, and we commend them to our price of 1 pound, 20 cents; 6 pounds, \$1.00, post paid.

SIMPSON'S EARLY PROLIFIC COTTON—(Short Staple). Resembles the King's, but is earlier by ten days, and bolls are larger, and it gives much larger yields both in field and at the gin. The superiority of this cotton over all others consists of its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting; has long limbs, which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields 40 per cent. lint at the gin. \$1.75 per bushel of 30 pounds.

TOOLE COTTON—(Short Staple.) Low bushy; shapely height; plant close; 87 bolls to 1 pound seed cotton. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and 2 stalks to hill. Three large limbs near roots parallel with the ground. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting until late. Fine results on poor land. No other cotton so prolific in field or at gin. \$1.75 per bushel of 30 pounds.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A WONDERFUL
AND INEXPENSIVE INSECTICIDE.

SURE
TO
KILL

KILLS
Sulpho-
Tobacco
Soap
INSECTS

REVIVES
PLANT
LIFE

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP is a powerful agent for the destruction of bugs and insects. One or two applications will rid plants of the pests. Animals may be washed with same solution that is used for plants, or a lather may be made and applied with hand or sponge. Full directions with each cake.

Destroys cabbage, squash- and potato-bugs, currant-worms, lice, green-fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Sure death to all plant insects indoors and out-of-doors. Of special value for spraying shrubs, fruit-trees and vines. Produces luxuriant roses if bushes are sprayed liberally before blooming-time.

3-oz. Cake makes 1 1-2 gallons prepared solution, 10 cents. Mailed, postpaid, for 13 cents.
8-oz. Cake makes 4 gallons prepared solution, 20 cents. Mailed, postpaid for 28 cents.
10-lb. Cake makes 80 gallons prepared solution. By Express, \$3.00.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Popular remedy for use against all eating insects that attack foliage and fruit trees. Will not wash off nor in any way burn the foliage. Use two or three pounds to fifty gallons water. 1 lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

produce an increased yield, largely exceeding cost. have the improvements been greater than in cotton varieties. Our stocks come from the most customers. We sell all varieties listed at uniform price of 1 pound, 20 cents; 6 pounds, \$1.00, post paid.

MEBANE'S EARLY TRIUMPH BIG BOLL COTTON—(Short Staple). For Boll Weevil lands. Originated in Texas. Big boll; in fact, an immense boll, 46 bolls making 1 pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. About 39 per cent of lint at the gin. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish-white, with some green seeds, showing its hybrid character. Storm resistant. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil. \$1.75 per bushel of 30 pounds.

KING'S EARLY IMPROVED COTTON. This short staple Cotton has wonderfully increased in popularity. It is extra early, wonderfully prolific, long limbed, seed small, lint 36 to 40 per cent. \$1.75 per bushel of 30 pounds.

Special prices on large quantities of any of the above Cotton Seed.



LIME-SULPHUR.—The best remedy for San Jose scale. One gallon makes ten. Also one of the best summer sprays, as it is an excellent fungicide. When used in summer, dilute with 20 to 30 parts of water. Per quart can, 40c.; 1 gal. \$1.00; 5-gallon can, \$4.50.

SLUG SHOT, HAMMOND'S.—Guaranteed to destroy potato bugs and those on tomato and egg plants, currant worms, cabbage lice and worms. Price, 1-pound carton, 15c.; 5 pounds, \$30c.

PARIS GREEN.—A poisonous insecticide in powdered form, for insects which chew. When applied as a powder, use one part Paris Green to 100 parts plaster or flour. As a liquid, one pound Paris Green to 150 to 300 gallons water. If used on fruit trees, add one pound quicklime. One-fourth pound, 12c.; 1/2-pound, 18c.; lb., 30c.

THRIP JUICE.—For mealy bugs, scale, thrip, codling moth, canker worm, beetles, caterpillars, etc. Per pint, 65c.

TOBACCO POWDER.—Cheaper than snuff, and quite as effectual. A sure remedy for Green Fly. 1 pound, 10c.; 5-lb. package, 40c.; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

FISH OIL SOAP.—(Commonly known as Whale Oil Soap.) An excellent wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs affect the bark; also used for smearing on tree to prevent worms crawling up. Per lb., 15c.; 2 pounds, 25c.; 5 pounds, 50c.

FERTILIZERS.

COTTON SEED MEAL.—A good fertilizer for all crops. Pound, 15c., postpaid. For 100 pounds, \$2.00.

PURE BONE FLOUR.—For top-dressing lawns, house-plants, etc. Pound, 10c.; 5 pounds, \$25c.; 25 pounds, \$1.; 50 pounds, \$2.; 100 pounds, \$3.50. If sent by mail, add 10c. per pound.

NITRATE OF SODA.—A fertilizer for all crops. Quick in action and hastens maturity of crops fully two weeks. Fine for lawns. By express or freight, pound, 10c.; 10 pounds, 75c.; 50 pounds, \$2.75; 100 pounds, \$5.00.

COARSE BONE.—Slow but permanent in action, indispensable in preparation of grapevine borders or for fruit trees or bushes. Five pounds, 25c.; 50 pounds, \$1.25; 100 pounds, \$2.25; 200-pound sack, \$4.00; per ton, \$35.00.

VEGETABLE GROWER.—The best fertilizer for all truck and garden crops. Analysis: 7 per cent available phosphoric acid, 5 per cent ammonia, 5 per cent potash. The ammonia is in such form as will give the crop a quick start and keep them growing. It runs high in potash, a most important plant food for vegetables and phosphoric acid in its most available shape. Apply 400 to 600 pounds to the acre. Price, 100 pounds, \$2.

Makes Flowers Flourish

Flowers are like people. Their health depends upon their food. It must be nourishing, but not too rich to force growth and cause reaction. The one chemically correct flower food for house plants is

Walker's Excelsior Brand.

It has no odor whatever, and can be used dry or dissolved in water for sprinkling. Use it and your flowers will flourish and their health will last.

Small size (feeds 25 plants 6 months), 25c.; large size (enough for a year), 50c. Sent prepaid anywhere. With each package we send FREE the book, "How to Make the Window Garden a Success."



The Bollwinkle Seed Co., Ltd.

SEEDS

of

Proven
Quality



STECHER CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

NEW ORLEANS

LOUISIANA